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The articles in the Review Department are not excerpts, but condensations of the original articles specially re-written by the editors of THE LITERARY DIGEST. The articles from Foreign Periodicals are prepared by our own Translators.

The Reviews.

POLITICAL.

FRAUD AT THE BALLOT-BOX.

THE REVEREND JOSEPH COOK.

Our Day, Boston, November.

EACH of the great American political parties has accused the other of seating a President by fraud. A Republican platform charges that Mr. Cleveland was elected by criminal nullification of the national election laws. The Democrats assert that Mr. Tilden was elected, and not Mr. Hayes. Professor Bryce says that this is the common opinion of publicists and educated circles in Europe.

It is not surprising, therefore, that so cool and shrewd a judge as President Harrison should affirm that fraudulent elections are now the greatest danger of the Republic. His words are memorable and are likely to grow more so as our history advances into a crowded and hazardous future. With the President's opinion our best publicists have expressed most

earnest concurrence in recent months; and, meanwhile, signs of peril are increasing.

In proportion to the number of legal voters the South has three times the power in Congress that the North has. This inequality is secured by the nullification of the national election laws based on the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution. The North cannot submit permanently to this outrageous injustice.

Methods of political procedure which were supposed to be confined to the South have recently appeared in the North. In the Empire State a political trickster, who has been Governor and is now Senator, has employed such methods; and may justly be called the most forbidding political figure of our time. He is a specimen of the class of men brought to the front by lawlessness at the polls, by corruption of the press and of primary political meetings, and in general by the use of unscrupulous henchmen who degrade every sphere of influence that they dominate. This man is a portent in a young republic, an upstretched, lurid ray from the dawn of the day of doom of republican institutions, unless he and his tribe are decisively remanded to the obscurity they deserve.

The liquor traffic grows more audacious with every decade. It now demands in New York State not only the abrogation of all laws restricting its activity, but also the legalization of the gambling-hell and the brothel. Illiteracy is on the increase among voters in many American commonwealths. Absenteeism at the polls increases. It is a terrific sign of the times that the number of murders annually committed in the United States has doubled within four years. When elections become corrupt, and judges are elective, the courts become untrustworthy, and so life grows cheap.

It has been found in the Southern States that trickery in secular elections is swiftly imitated even in church elections. When fraud dominates in the political field, it very soon obtains a controlling influence in the courts, and the poison drips from these heights of secular authority upon the bases of trade, with the result that at last civilization is diseased, so that the Church obtains only unsound material with which to build a sanctuary for human hope.

What, now, are some of the remedies, both secular and religious, for lawlessness at the ballot-box, North and South?

1. National power should be used to secure purity of national elections and equality of representation in Congress. If honest men of both parties cannot be brought to cooperate in measures to prevent fraud in national elections, the domination of political tricksters has begun and the rights of the people are vanishing. The balance of our Federal Government depends on purity of national elections.

2. A reorganization of politics in the South by the best educated class of Anglo-Americans and their safest friends is vastly to be desired, and seems already to have made a hopeful beginning. Carpet-bag rule disgusted both South and North. Successors of carpet-bag rulers claim to control the colored vote of the South. The repudiation of this claim by the colored men themselves is a hopeful sign of the times.

3. David Dudley Field has deliberately advocated three great measures of electoral reform, each of which is considered necessary to the others: Compulsory education, compulsory nominating, and compulsory voting.

We are all agreed as to the necessity of compulsory education. By this is meant not only that the children shall be sent to school up to a certain age, but that illiteracy shall be a disqualification for the suffrage.

Two millions of our voters in Presidential elections are illit-

erates. It is not proposed to take the ballot from any man who has it now, but to proclaim that all who have the privileges of our public schools and have not at a certain date, say 1900 or 1925, learned to read and write shall never vote until they do learn.

Compulsory registration is always the rule in most of our commonwealths. Dudley Field would have every voter compelled, when he is registered, to declare his preference as to nominations. He proposes to abolish the caucus, and would have no man's name printed by public authority on the ballots unless he has been nominated by a tenth of the electorate concerned in filling the office.

Three of our American legislatures have discussed favorably the project of compulsory voting. Several of the cantons of Switzerland fine a man who has the right of voting and does not exercise it. It is in no bravado of the love of novelty that our great law reformer makes these suggestions. His opinions are championed by many of the shrewdest experts and publicists in the field of political reform. What is wanted is to break up the rule of bosses and rings. Under the Australian ballot system the scheme can be made effective.

4. Many conservative men favor municipal suffrage for women. It appears to be feared chiefly by the corrupt elements in society. Under the reading-test and the system of compulsory nominating and voting, most of the perils of women-suffrage will be removed. Grant me those two reforms, and I will then, but not before, adopt as my watchword: "No sex, no shirks, no simpletons in suffrage."

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE IN THE LIGHT OF HISTORY.*

Deutsche Revue, Breslau, October.

II.

WE remarked at the close of the first article that the so-called "War in Sight" of 1875 exercised an enormous influence on the European situation, and this remark we proceed now to elucidate. On the French side it was confidently anticipated that, in the event of a German attack, Russia would come to the rescue. As a matter of fact, the only ground for this confidence was that both Alexander II. and Gortschakoff exerted themselves for the maintenance of peace, and even this, as will be shown, was due to the decided stand taken by Emperor William. As regards Prince Bismarck, there is no manner of doubt that he desired to precipitate a war, although, as might be expected, he repudiated any such intention, after having received orders to halt, from above. As early as February, Prince Reuss, being absent from his post owing to sickness, Bismarck sent Herr von Radowitz to St. Petersburg to impress Gortschakoff, in confidence, with the view that France was preparing to assail Germany, and that the latter might be necessitated to anticipate her; and to intimate that in this case he hoped that Russia would observe the same friendly neutrality as in 1870, taking advantage of the affair to carry out her designs in the East.

It is difficult to understand how Bismarck could suppose that Gortschakoff would consent to the destruction of its only ally in case of a rupture with Germany. The pretense, too, was too flimsy, for France needed peace above all things. Gortschakoff replied drily that he was quite unable to credit France with the designs ascribed to her, and as to Russia's "grands projets en Orient," they had no existence.

But although Radowitz returned empty-handed, Bismarck did not give up his plans, but ventilated them in the official press. The *Kölnische Zeitung* which from being the Chancellor's bitterest opponent, had now become his most obedient servant, and lent itself especially to the discussion of foreign subjects, was full of accounts of French intrigue for an Austro-

Italian alliance against Protestant Germany. The *Post* followed with the famous article by Dr. Konstantin Rössler "Is war in Sight" in which he answered his own question by the assertion that there were influential persons in France who desired war, and who were striving for an Austro-Italian Alliance to that end. The *Kölnische Zeitung* discussed this article approvingly, remarking that the efforts of the French for increasing their army involved a strain beyond what the richest nation could long submit to, that the object of their preparations for war was patent to all, and that it would be impossible for France long to delay her hand. The provincial French press was quoted, too, for articles predicting revenge. On the 20th of the month the *Preussische Jahrbücher* came out with the famous article by Wehrenpennig, insisting that the enemy should not be left in peace to choose his own time, but should at once be confronted with the alternative of disarmament or war.

Naturally enough this press-campaign created a great deal of uneasiness, but the matter was not confined to the press. German diplomatists adopted the same tone. Herr von Radowitz was said to have told the French ambassador plainly that Germany would be at any moment justified in entering on a war which was being forced on her. The Chancellor himself notified the Belgian Ambassador to advise his Government to be prepared for a French attack, and the attitude of Germany was pretty clearly defined in a speech by Lord Derby, in which he intimated that persons of the highest authority and position had said, "that if war was to be avoided it seemed necessary that French armaments should be discontinued, and there seemed good ground to fear that the next step might be a formal request of Germany to France to discontinue arming."

Strange to say, not a breath of these disturbing rumors reached Kaiser Wilhelm whose newspaper literature was prepared for him by the Press Bureau. It was only on the occasion of a short stay in Wiesbaden that his attention was first directed to the general anticipation of war. Much concerned, he decided to return to Berlin at once, and take measures to put an end to it. He reached Berlin on Sunday night, and the following morning, Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador to London, presented himself and was invited to dinner. At table, at which the company was very select, the Count commented on the general state of tension due to the universal belief that France and Germany were on the eve of war. The Emperor replied emphatically that such fears were unfounded, that France had given no cause of offense, and that he was resolved to keep the peace. Armed with this statement, Schouvaloff called on the Chancellor, and charged him to hold his hand, remarking with allusion to the intended visit of the Emperor Alexander: "If you do not withdraw at my suggestion, others will follow to whom you will be compelled to listen." Prince Bismarck saw that the game was up, and when on the following day the Kaiser expressed his hearty disapproval of the measures which had been taken to spread rumors of war, the Chancellor replied that it was simply the result of press gossip and stock exchange manoeuvres. The press at once showed a complete change of front and the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* declared that nothing whatever had occurred to disturb the peaceful relations between France and Germany, and that the press was solely responsible for the war rumors.

So when the Czar reached Berlin, his first interview with his imperial uncle convinced him that the danger had passed, and after his interview with Bismarck, concerning which history is silent, he remarked to a distinguished relative, that the Berlin hot-head had given every guarantee for the maintenance of peace. None the less he played the part of peacemaker, and at his reception of the ambassadors he appeared in that rôle and said to the Marquis Gontaut-Biron: "*Comptez sur moi, si un véritable danger vous menaçait, je serais le premier à vous en*

* See THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. V., No. 24, p. 648.

avertir." Gortschakoff was less prudent than the Czar. Now that peace was assured by Emperor William's own act, his vanity prompted him to take the whole credit of it, nor could he refrain from taunting Bismarck with the failure of his plans. However, in due course he had to do penance for this gratification of his vanity. Meantime Emperor William, having obtained a glimpse behind the scenes kept a close eye on his Chancellor and took good care to inform himself of all that went on.

The consequences of this affair were in the highest degree unfortunate. Not only had the Chancellor to recognize the first great mistake in his foreign policy, but the French, who had no idea of the part played by Emperor William, were full of gratitude to the Czar, whom they credited with staying Germany's arm. Thus was the way paved for an alliance between those two Powers.

THE VITALITY OF PARNELLISM.

GENERAL CAROLL TÉVIS.

La Nouvelle Revue, Paris, November 1.

THE Irish Question! That is the rock on which the Gladstone Ministry will make shipwreck before six months have passed. Its pretended majority of forty votes is fictitious, for it cannot count on the passive obedience of the Labor party, and the Radicals, under the lead of the skillful Labouchere, will raise difficulties constantly. There will remain the eleven votes of the Parnellites, who will make the scales incline to whichever side they please. The policy of "dividing in order to reign," has not succeeded with English statesmen. The division in the Irish party which followed the fall of Parnell has rendered improbable the solution of the Irish question, at least, unless it be handled with a breadth of view which will greatly exceed anything which Mr. Gladstone has it in his power to propose.

For the division of the Irish party there are two causes: jealousy between prominent individuals and a conflict of principles.

Let us lay aside, for the moment, consideration of the first cause; the second and most important cause can be analyzed as follows:

At the moment of the split, the branch of the Irish party which advocates federation, was obliged to rely on the good faith of the English politicians, and Mr. Gladstone, who had other interests to manage, not daring to declare clearly and with precision the measures he was thinking of proposing, the "Federationists" consented to accept, with their eyes shut, everything which it pleased the Liberals to offer them.

The Parnellites, on the contrary, have a clearly defined platform. They insist on the programme made by their chief, which comprises an Irish Parliament and the control in Ireland of the judicial administration, the police, and the executive. They maintain that without the concession of these rights, Home Rule for Ireland would be, practically, something absolutely null and ridiculous.

The conflict will break out as soon as a discussion of the question begins in Parliament. The last victory of the "Federationists" was gained only by the aid of the clergy, which was working, neither for the triumph of a principle nor for Ireland, but solely for the interests of the clergy.

All the measures proposed by Mr. Gladstone, and the entire administration of his government, will be closely watched and severely criticised by men of all parties. New difficulties in the way of finding a solution of the problem will arise and a strong reaction towards Parnellism may be anticipated, a reaction so much the easier to bring about, because the "Federationists" are not a homogeneous and united party, but rather an amalgam of factions, none of which is fully satisfied with, or content under, English tutelage.

There is but one means of saving Ireland and the English

Liberal party: that is to give Ireland all that Parnell demanded for her, and permit an Irish Parliament to control the affairs of that country without interference or restraint.

In no eventuality can Ireland be in a worse condition than it is at present. It can support in comfort fifteen million inhabitants; at present it supports in misery hardly four millions, while emigration to foreign lands goes on unceasingly.

In America, in Australia, and, as history shows us, in all the countries of the Old World, the Irishman has manifested qualities and faculties of the first order. It is only at home, in Ireland, that he is unfortunate and desperate, through the deleterious effect of English tyranny over his beautiful land. Misfortunes never come singly. If the Irish problem is not solved in a definite and satisfying fashion by the next Parliament, the English Liberal party, already disunited, will go to pieces. It is probable, moreover, that at the next election its adversaries will return to power, which will delay, for another quarter of a century, the accomplishment of the reform so ardently desired, especially if, as is to be feared, the Tories range themselves on the wrong side in the European complications which are sure to come sooner or later.

MOROCCO AND THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

GUSTAV DIERCK.

Nord und Süd, Breslau, November.

THE condition of affairs in the Shereefate of Morocco has, in recent years awakened a very lively interest in Germany as well as in all the other great European nations. This is especially the case since Lord Salisbury, who correctly appreciated the gravity of the situation, drew attention to the grave dangers involved in the (sooner or later) inevitable interference of the European Powers in the internal affairs of Morocco.

In the immediate neighborhood of Europe and most advantageously situated for playing a distinguished political and industrial rôle, Morocco under the Shereefs has effectually succeeded in excluding the highly developed civilization of Europe, which it frowns upon in its barbarism, like some hoary ruin of the Middle Ages; and while light is being rapidly shed on the dark places of Central Africa, Morocco the seat of a vigorous civilization centuries before our era, is almost a sealed book to European investigation. And this, although the Berbers, who constitute the main element of the population, are the direct descendants of the Libyans and kindred stocks, who, in spite of foreign influence and dominion, have preserved their ancient customs and characteristics unchanged. It was Berber troops which, under the leadership of Hannibal and Hamilcar, contested the supremacy of the world with old Rome. These, too, were the troops which, under the Caliphs, achieved Moorish dominion in Spain. And these Berbers are still amenable to culture, in so far at least as it does not antagonize their political and religious principles; and they are, to-day as ever, the prime factors to be considered in the proposed introduction of any innovations. It would be impossible to introduce any radical, comprehensive, political changes without their coöperation. The experience of France in Algiers should teach us something, but the people of Morocco are still more difficult to deal with. The Berbers may be annihilated, they cannot be wholly subdued.

The Morocco question is by no means the artistic product of modern international politics, it dates from the Middle Ages; but within the last fifteen years European conditions have given it a new aspect. The development of industry, the necessity for new markets for manufactured goods, and of new and fertile fields for the production of raw materials, has awakened a spirit of colonial enterprise among all the nations of Europe, and naturally all eyes are turned to Morocco, a fertile land, with unlimited natural resources, a fine climate, and all the natural conditions favorably to its taking a lead in com-

merce and industry, but shut out from all participation by its low stage of culture.

The two chief pretenders to Morocco are France and Spain. The former, already securely seated in Algiers, is ambitious to found a great North-African Empire, which shall extend from the Mediterranean to the Senegal. But Spain presents special claims, she withstood the onset of the Moorish invasion, and at length drove the invader back upon Morocco, where she claims to follow him by right of reprisals. England, however, has exerted herself to oppose the occupation of the country by either claimant, and succeeded in negating all their efforts. She has stayed her own hand, although she might have laid claim to Tangier, but the trade is so almost wholly in her hands that her interests could hardly be better served than by the maintenance of the *status quo*.

But every one familiar with Morocco realizes that the continuance of existing conditions is incompatible with the maintenance of international trade, and impossible; and this knowledge raises considerations which go far to accelerate the solution of the Morocco question.

There are only two methods of achieving this result. By force, or by peaceable measures to lay the foundation of a higher culture which shall enable the natives to take their place among the civilized peoples of Europe. The attempt of any one nation, for example the English, to assume the control and regulation of the internal affairs of the country, would at once arouse the opposition of French and Spaniards, and probably involve a European war. The same result would follow if France or Spain, or Italy, were to attempt to solve the problem by force. If they were all to unite and agree for a division of the spoils, they would have to reckon with the opposition of the natives, and not improbably inaugurate a religious war in which all the Mahometan races of North Africa would unite against the invading Christians. The peaceable solution of the question in order to avoid all possible cause of jealousy, must be by the combined action of all the Powers. The civilized Governments, under a guarantee of national independence, must secure from the Government of the Maghreb a treaty imposing stipulations consistent with modern requirements. It must embody reform of the tariff, the opening of all important harbors to commerce, protection to foreigners, the concession of all rights and privileges tending to promote civilization, the establishment of railways and telegraphs, the construction of roads for traffic, and the appointment of mixed tribunals. These would be the most important, necessary reforms, and once acceded to by the Shereef's Government, the other parties to the treaty would of course have to see to their enforcement.

Under existing conditions the several rival claimants, realizing the gravity of the situation, shrink from attempting a solution by force, and advantage should be taken of this fact to inaugurate a peaceable settlement, to avert the danger which will continue as ever present one until a thoroughly satisfactory solution shall have been reached, and one which some untoward event might, in the absence of any general understanding, be precipitated immediately.

THE DANISH CONSTITUTIONAL CONFLICT.

Tilskueren, Copenhagen, November.

I.

THE conflict now turns upon the conditions necessary for the enactment of "temporary" laws, and particularly for the continuance of such laws in force, after the conditions that made them necessary shall have ceased to exist [§ 25 of the Constitution], and also with regard to [§ 49] the enforcement of the 'temporary' Finance-Bills. The conflict, then, turns upon two of the most important sections of the Constitution.

The section on provisional laws runs thus: "In very pressing cases the King may issue 'temporary' provisional laws, when

the Rigsdag is not in session, if they do not conflict with the Constitution; and they must always be laid before the next Rigsdag." The section on finances contains the following stipulation: "No taxes can be collected until the Finance Law for the year has been approved. No expenses may be incurred, which are not sanctioned by the Finance Law." These words of the original Constitution have been incorporated into the revised Constitution. One would think that the interpretation of these two sections must be the same as it was under the original Constitution, since the wording is identical and there are no modifying clauses. But they are not thus interpreted.

The original draft of a Constitution for the kingdom of Denmark which in 1849 was laid before the Rigsforsamling made no mention of a provisional law-making power for the King. The Committee, to whom the draft was referred, added the words "the law-giving power lies with the King and the Rigsdag together," simply in order to provide for an exigency. In giving the reasons for the additional clause, the Committee emphatically stated that the law should be laid before the next Rigsdag and should be null and void if that Rigsdag did not approve. The amendment was approved by all but two members, who "would not thus give away a part of the people's law-making power." In that sense the law has been understood by the Government, the Rigsdag, and constitutional lawyers until 1866. In 1857 a further definition of the law was given in the Landsting, when the meaning of the constitutional requirement, that the law "must always be laid before the next Rigsdag" was declared to be that the Rigsdag was not simply to be informed of the existence of such a law, but that the law was to be laid before it for approval. Such, then, was the understanding of the provisional power until 1866; and it was understood, also, that "a Ministry, which did not get the necessary authority to collect taxes, had lost the confidence of the representative bodies and would be obliged to resign."

How different things are now! The provisional power is not now invoked simply because the Rigsdag is not sitting. No, the Government sends the Rigsdag home purposely that it may thus have the right to make provisional laws. The Government does not even try to hide its plans and purposes, and the Supreme Court upholds the Government against the will of the people and the past interpretation of the law. That section of the Constitution which was in the interest of freedom has been used against the people's rights, and the power of the Constitution is virtually overthrown. Now, the Government requires simply a majority in one of the Houses, and finds it in the Landsting, which is composed of friendly members from the upper classes and those appointed directly by the Crown, and all, apparently, according to the Constitution.

But is there no remedy? Yes; the Ministers are responsible, and the Folksting can impeach them and bring them before the Rigsret. Here, again, the Landsting frustrates the efforts of the Folksting. The Rigsret is now so composed that the members from the Landsting which have seats in it can always prevent a judgment or make it a farce. All these evils result from the revised and amended Constitution of 1866.

In the Parliamentary debates of 1885-86 a hope was expressed that these evils would cure themselves in time. But this speaker could not say when. The majority, however, fear to wait for such a time. Many, even friends of the Government, begin to see that the power which the Government has been in the habit of exercising during the many years it has broken the Constitution may be a two-edged sword, which may be readily turned against those who now are, and in the past have been, the supporters of the Government. They begin to see absolute monarchy rise on the horizon. With them go many who never before took any interest in political affairs, and who never have expressed themselves on the questions of to-day. It may be said that the current is slowly, but strongly, setting in, which shall lift the Danish Constitutional ship off the rocks.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

THE INSURRECTION OF WOMEN.

J. B. BURY.

Fortnightly Review, London, November.

I.

IT is worth considering whether the insurrection of women—which as yet people have hardly come to take seriously—may possibly bear within it some burden of ecumenical interest, some surprise for posterity.

The expression "emancipation of women" is ambiguous. Emancipation from the political subordination which is woman's present legal condition is one thing; emancipation from restrictions, fixed in most instances by custom and not by law, which exclude women from certain occupations and professions, is another. They should not be confounded, and it only leads to confusion to lump them together. This paper proposes to deal with the question of women's suffrage.

There is something curious about the whole controversy. The arguments of the insurgents claiming their rights are a little naïve; but the arguments of their adversaries are curiosities even in the market-place. It turns out on examination that, in the first place, *of the two chief objections which the opponents of the movement bring against it, one annihilates the other*; that, secondly, *these objections taken together suggest a persuasive—the only persuasive—argument in favor of the movement*; and, in fact, one of these objections, namely, *the ineffaceable distinctions of sex*, which the upholders of the present dispensation always keep to the front, and which the insurgents are always inclined to minimize, *is just the point which the advocates of women's emancipation ought never to be weary of repeating*.

When one is at a safe distance from the arena, it is hard not to feel a certain sympathy, the sympathy of an outsider, with the insurgents who demand recognition as independent, enfranchised citizens. One at least suspects how galling must be those fetters, however artfully gilded, which keep women continually minors, which make them, as a class, the fellows and peers of children. It must be aggravating when those who desire them to remain without political rights declare woman a far nobler creature than man, that she has a "divine mission," and that it would be a shame and a sin to degrade her by asking her to exercise the rights of citizenship—and other canting humbug. It must be irritating, though assuredly also amusing, when they find their sex divided into "women" and "true women," the "true women" being those who hug their chains, and the "women"—if they are not called "wild women"—being themselves, the wicked, unsexed insurgents, who are licentious enough to desire emancipation.

But it is not enough to prove that the emancipation of women is just. We may feel pretty certain about any measure that, if it be just in one way, it will work injustice in some other way. It is necessary to prove, further, that it will bring about some desirable result. The opponents of the movement seem to feel this, for they concern themselves little with the justice of the case, and address themselves chiefly to the question of results. We may consider the chief points which they—the "true women" and their male champions—urge against the insurrection.

These arguments seem to be of two kinds. There is, first, the old *a priori* argument from nature; and there are, secondly, a number of *a posteriori* arguments from deplorable results.

Sex is externally fixed by nature. It is impossible for men and women to exchange places in the phenomenon of reproduction. The argument is that from this fundamental physical difference flow a multitude of biological differences, and from these, multitudes of psychological differences, so that there is a sexual distinction in intellect, and the female mind is different

from the male. In particular, it is said, that the power of rapid intuition belongs to women and is wanting in man; that the power of ratiocination is strongly developed in men but weakly in women. Deduction: women have an entirely different sphere.

But if we grant the premises, the inference does not follow. It has never been shown that the peculiar kind of intellect thus ascribed to women is ill adapted for, or incompatible with, the exercise of political rights. Nor has it been shown that the duties of a citizen possessed of political rights would tend to blunt the keen faculty of intuition said to be possessed by women, and so highly valued by their admirers. But this is quite a minor issue. As to the question of "function" and "functional interruption," one gladly leaves that to the gynæcologists; merely observing that, whatever bearing the immediate physical conditions of their sex may have on women entering certain professions, it is impossible to see how these conditions can interfere with their exercising the ordinary political rights of a citizen. In the fifth book of the *Republic* Plato defends the position he assigns to women as governors in his ideal State against the objection that they are disqualified "by nature." He points out that women have all varieties of tastes, aptitudes, and tempers, just like men.

The evil results expected to follow political equality of the sexes are of several kinds, having all a close resemblance, and all marked by an exaggeration which is grotesque. It is predicted that, if women get votes, the family will be endangered; that by entering the "masculine sphere," woman will become masculine and sexually unattractive, a false woman, and will cease to perform certain duties which naturally devolve upon her; that the political emancipation of women will lead to liberties and licenses, and emancipations of other kinds, which would endanger the social fabric.

But one cannot see any basis for the supposition that the home life would be upheaved or imperiled by extending the franchise to women, and making them eligible for election to Parliament. Observing how few of the men who now possess votes in England make politics their profession, and of the others how few there are whose political rights demand more than a few hours each year, the wild absurdity of the caricature which it is the fashion to draw of a country in which women should vote, becomes apparent. There is no reason to believe that politics would tempt women to abandon domestic life any more than it tempts the majority of men to abandon their occupations. The ultimate effect of granting the franchise to women would doubtless be an enlargement, in certain ways and generally, of their horizon. But surely we have passed the stage of society when a woman's views must be entirely bounded by her nursery and her kitchen. We need not be alarmed. The domestic woman will be always with us.

LABOUR AND THE HOURS OF LABOUR.

THE INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM OF THE DAY.

WILLIAM MATHER, M.P.

Contemporary Review, London, November.

THE Trades Union Congress held at Newcastle in 1891 adopted a resolution instructing its Parliamentary Committee to introduce an Eight-Hours Bill during the following Session. In due course an Eight-Hours Bill for Miners was introduced and rejected by only 112 in a House of 432.

Meantime the question, as affecting industry generally, has been widely agitated in the Press and on Platforms, and during the last General Election the number of Members of Parliament who were pledged to support the Bill next Session exceeds all that its most sanguine advocates would have anticipated.

On this question my sympathies are wholly with the workers in their aspirations to obtain a livelihood while working only such hours as will remove from labour the spirit of heaviness,

and render it joyous and healthy throughout a long life of toil. To arrive at such a state of things, while maintaining the industrial prosperity of the country, is obviously most desirable in the interests alike of capitalists, employers, work-people, and the nation as a whole. The one object is not incompatible with the other. On the contrary, as time rolls on, experience teaches us that each of these objects depends upon the attainment of the other.

We employers owe more than, as a body, we are inclined to admit, to the improvements in our methods of manufacture due to the firmness and independence of trade combinations. Our industrial steadiness and enterprise are the envy of the world. The energy and pertinacity of Trades Unions have caused Acts of Parliament to be passed which would not otherwise have been promoted by either employers or politicians, all of which have tended to improve British commerce. And it is worthy of note that this improvement has gone on concurrently with great and growing competition of other nations, owing to the development of their own resources. The enormous production of wealth in Great Britain during the present half-century which is due to natural resources, and the labour and skill bestowed on their development, has grown most rapidly during a period remarkable for the extension of the power of Trades Unionism. Prosperity beyond the dreams of avarice has followed in the wake of our industrial habits and customs, and these have undoubtedly been largely promoted by the great labour organizations. Some forty Acts of Parliament, affecting the rules and customs of almost every occupation have been promoted, and mainly supported and extended, by the influence of Trades Unions during the last fifty years. Some deal with the safety and health of the labouring classes as a whole, while in pursuit of their occupations. Others protect women and children from oppression, or conditions of employment unsuited to their age or sex. Many of them have tended to promote improved appliances in all industries, whereby labour is less of a drudgery. Every intelligent employer will admit that his factory or workshop, when equipped with all the comforts and conveniences and protective appliances prescribed by Parliament for the benefit and protection of his work-people, has become a more valuable property in every sense of the word, and a profit has accrued to him owing to the improved conditions under which his work-people have produced.

With the improvement in the condition of labourers we witness a greater concern on their part in the maintenance and permanence of the trades whereby they live. This condition of things is quite compatible with their claim to share more fully in the fruits of their labour and the employers' capital combined, in the shape of increased wages and less hours of work. The keen interest they feel in seeking to secure permanence and progress in the trade they pursue has been strikingly shown by the fact that Trades Unions have agreed to reduction of wages, advocated short time, and offered many suggestions involving sacrifice on the part of the workers, in order to stem the tide of temporary adversity.

But, notwithstanding the instances of successful agitation for shorter hours in the past, it is now obvious that the most conservative of Trades Unions—those which have prided themselves on the powers, independence, organization, and full representation of the population engaged in their respective industries, have all "caught on" to the Miners' plan of campaign. The serious aspect of this movement is that Parliamentary enactments are demanded to reduce and fix the hours of adult workers in each trade, thus changing the customs of the country and compelling individual Trades Unions to bend to the will of the majority in other trades. Moreover, the State, in legislating in the required direction, would assume all the responsibility for the consequences, and, should injurious results follow, employers and workers alike would look to the State for compensation and reparation.

On the grounds of simplicity, safety, expedition, and harmony, I propose to meet the demands of the workers by giving legal sanction to the usage and power which Trades Unions have hitherto employed to reduce the hours of labour. An Act of Parliament should, I submit, be framed to confer on all Trades Unions, the prerogative of determining the hours of work in their respective trades and occupations, whenever they can show that the preponderance of opinion among the workers is in favour of the change they suggest. Experiments in the direction of shortening the hours of labour might, in some cases at least, prove disastrous to those for whose benefit they are designed, especially where the reduction is a spasmodic one, and an Act of Parliament enforcing it might prove mischievous and create widespread dissatisfaction. But the alternative measure I have proposed is free from all these difficulties and dangers. My opinions have been formed and my proposals framed in the light of a wide experience and carefully acquired knowledge of the industries of all nations. I put them forward with all the sense of responsibility that attaches to one who is an employer in one of the great staple industries of our country, who is in intimate association with many other trades, and whose whole interests are involved in a right decision of this great question.

SOCIAL WORK AT THE KRUPP FOUNDRIES.

S. M. LINDSAY.

Annals of the American Academy, Philadelphia, November.

PHILANTHROPIC efforts to improve the condition of the laboring classes are so numerous and so well known to American sociology that further discussion of similar movements may seem at first glance unnecessary. Moreover the instances afforded are for the most part valueless, either because the number of persons affected is too small, or the time they have been in operation too short to form reliable conclusions. This objection does not, however, apply to the interesting experiments made by the firm of Friedrich Krupp in connection with the world-famed cast-steel works at Essen on the Ruhr, a tributary of the Rhine. The experiments cover a period of twenty-five years, during which period the number of employes was increased from 8,000 to 25,000, and, with their families, from 30,000 to 85,000 persons. So huge an undertaking on the part of one of the greatest industrial establishments in the world is deserving of more than passing attention.

During the period 1850 to 1870, while the Krupp industry was young and growing, the steady influx of population in Essen led to high rents for wretched accommodation, and the establishment of a number of small stores, affording credit, but exacting exorbitant profits. The sanitary condition of the workingmen's quarters was wretched in the extreme, the death-rate amounting to over 5.55 per cent. of the population. These conditions, as a whole, bred discontent among the working-classes in Essen, and led to revolutionary and Socialistic meetings and outbreaks, and, finally, to a great strike in 1872, that lasted six weeks. The firm had already been building houses for its employes, and now an understanding of the conditions gave definiteness and increasing incentive to action. It has followed mainly two lines. One consisted in the erection of good and healthful dwellings, of which the firm has already over 3,700; the other in the establishment by the firm of large stores to free the workingmen of the usurious exactions of the petty shops. Closely related to these two movements have grown up a number of minor schemes, and efforts for the social, moral, and intellectual improvement of the employes. The whole scheme, as it has been carried out in its entirety, consists in:

1. The building and renting of workingmen's dwellings.
2. The firm's coöperative stores, and boarding accommodation for unmarried workmen.

3. The treatment and prevention of sickness and disease.
4. Insurance against accident and sickness; pension-funds; savings-banks, etc.

To these we may add:

The establishment of common and industrial schools, the education of apprentices, and the training of young girls in housekeeping; humanitarian rules in factory work; assistance in maintaining religious teaching, and in charity work.

The capital invested in buildings amounts to \$3,500,000; the net yield from rent, without deductions for wear and tear, two and a half per cent. In reality, the Krupps have spent these revenues in other ways for the benefit of the men.

A question that had to be promptly decided was whether the firm would part with their buildings to such workmen as might wish from time to time to buy their own homes. This was decided in the negative, it being feared that the houses might otherwise pass into the hands of speculators, and the old evils return. The firm in other ways has done all it can to encourage saving, and decides to administer its houses itself, and as much as possible in the interests of the occupants.

In 1868, there existed already in Essen a small coöperative store, the majority of whose members were connected with the Krupp works. At the request of the officers of this society the firm took it over and enlarged its scope, making it a complete general store on a large scale. All sales are now made solely on a cash basis. Any person is entitled to buy at the stores, but employes only receive a book, on which all their purchases are entered. At the end of each business year, these books, numbering 11,000 are handed in, and the profits of the year divided among the holders of the books in the proportion of their purchases, and paid in the form of a cash rebate on or before December 15.

So rapidly did this *Consum Anstalt* grow, that in 1890, in addition to the main store 200 feet square, it comprised fifteen retail grocery stores, nine branch stores for manufactured goods, shoe factory and stores, mill and bakery and bread stores, slaughter-house with seven retail stores, two clothing establishments, seven restaurants, one wine-store, an ice-company, a coffee-house, a brush-factory, a laundry, and vegetable-market. Among the employes of the store in 1890, were 499 persons who were either widows or daughters of the workmen in the foundry, and their wages amounted to \$10,758.

The "Menage" accommodates 800 bachelors with food and lodging, at a cost of twenty cents a day.

In conclusion, we desire to repeat the statement of Mr. Krupp, that he devised and has maintained the projects above described, not merely, nor for the most part, as a philanthropic movement. He does not consider the money he has laid out in this way, with the exception, perhaps, of a few side issues, as in any sense a charity, but as a judicious outlay which has brought him in as good a return in money as his outlay in any other direction.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

BACON vs. SHAKESPEARE.

A BRIEF FOR THE DEFENDANT.

EDWIN REED.

Arena, Boston, November.

II.

HAVING treated of contemporaneous testimony, we come now to the second of the two foundations on which rest the title of William Shakespeare, the actor, to the authorship of the plays and poems popularly attributed to him.

II. The unique character of the works.

We assume that between 1564 and 1616 there was living but one Shakespeare. In all the ages before and since, the world has not produced another. It is certain that the plays we call Shakespeare's were substantially the product of one mind.

The plaintiff in this action is Francis Bacon, a prose writer. His published writings (Spedding's edition) comprise fourteen

bulky volumes, on a vast variety of subjects, but without a line of undoubtedly original verse. In the specimens that are given, we vainly search for a spark of that celestial fire which emblazons almost every page of Shakespeare. We indeed find six of the Psalms translated metrically, a little work which the author made haste to publish to the world with a dedication to George Herbert. To us it establishes one proposition incontrovertibly, viz.: *Bacon was not averse to being known as a poet.* It goes far also to establish another: *Bacon was not a poet.* We give a specimen:

When we sat, all sad and disconsolate,
By Babylon upon the river's side,
Eased from the tasks which in our captive state
We were enforced daily to abide,
Our harps we had brought with us to the field,
Some solace to our heavy souls to yield.

Psalm cxxxvii.

The philosopher had reached the age of sixty-three when these verses were published. It was one year after the first folio edition of the plays was published, and not more than three after "Timon of Athens" and "Henry VIII." had, as we are told, been written or recast by him. His habits of composition preclude the idea of his having sent anything immature from his pen to the press. Is it within the range of credibility that he concealed his authorship of "King Lear"—which Richard Grant White pronounces "the most wondrous work of human genius"—while parading before the public in his own name such stuff as this?

It will hardly be necessary to examine at length the two or three other poems which have been attributed by various persons and for various reasons, more or less satisfactory, to Lord Bacon; for, even if genuine, they cannot raise the standard of his poetic abilities much above that fixed by his translation of the Psalms. Clearly the plaintiff, so far as his own poetic compositions are concerned, has no standing in court.

The main attack, however, comes from the point of Bacon's prose. The lambent flame that plays along the lines and around the periods in his philosophical works, leaped, we are told, into lightning flashes when he wrote the dramas. One cannot deny a theoretical possibility. Our only resource is to compare prose with prose, the materials for which are abundant. From Bacon:

The stage is more beholding to love than the life of man. For as to the stage, love is ever matter of comedies, and . . . of tragedies; but in life it doth much mischief, sometimes like a syren, sometimes like a fury. . . . There is in man's nature a secret inclination and motion towards love of others, which, if it be not spent upon some one or a few, doth naturally spread itself towards many and maketh men become humane and charitable, as is sometimes seen in friars. Nuptial love maketh mankind; friendly love perfecteth it; but wanton love corrupteth and embaseth it.—*Essay on Love.*

From Shakespeare:

Romans, countrymen, and lovers! hear me for my cause, and be silent that you may hear. . . . If there be any in this assembly, any dear friend of Cæsar's, to him I say that Brutus's love to Cæsar was no less than his. . . . Had you rather that Cæsar were living and die all slaves, than that Cæsar were dead and live all freemen? As Cæsar loved me, I weep for him; as he was fortunate, I rejoice at it; as he was valiant, I honor him; but as he was ambitious, I slew him.—*Julius Cæsar, III., 2.*

The unlikeness of type is apparent at a glance. Bacon is always reminding us of that printer of his Essays who cut them up into inch pieces with commas. The sentences move along as if they were on parade and keeping step. But Shakespeare! What a contrast. As much above rules as the hero of Austerlitz! As free from formality as a meteoric shower!

OBJECTIONS CONSIDERED.

I. Shakespeare made no personal impress on the political or social life of his time.

Professionally an actor, and therefore little better than a

social outcast, he in common with all others of his class was obliged to pursue his calling under the protection of some one in authority, or, in other words, to be a nobleman's "player." It is evident that no genius, however exalted, could have broken down such a barrier.

II. Shakespeare's handwriting indicates a man without cultivation and even without natural refinement.

Theories based on problematical sympathy between mental and bodily powers must always yield to ascertained facts. Shakespeare stood at the head of a most exacting profession; and his success in it was phenomenal. The native strength of his character is thus clearly shown.

III. The manuscripts of the plays have disappeared, a circumstance perfectly natural if Bacon were the secret author, on any other supposition, mysterious.

The editors of the first folio had, as they claim, the author's true original copies, and mention certain peculiarities in the handwriting as characteristic of Shakespeare. The habits of printers at this day make it certain that the laws of mortality apply to literary remains. Had the poet been living, or had his family possessed any interest, financial or otherwise, in the undertaking, the result might have been different.

THE TRUSTEESHIP OF SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE.

Leisure Hour, London, November.

THE picturesque old house in Henley street, Stratford-on-Avon, in which William Shakespeare was born, was occupied, and afterwards bought, by his father. Within its walls the poet's boyhood was passed. The property descended to him, and, after his death without male issue, to various others; and in 1847 was offered for sale at auction by the famous George Robins. A relic so remarkable necessarily attracted national attention, and the local lovers of Shakespeare made a successful effort to secure so famous a relic of the poet's life. Even the Americans were interested, and the notorious Barnum was anxious to secure and to remove so memorable a homestead to his "unrivalled show."

A London and local and practically a national committee was formed, and when the sale took place on Sept. 16, 1847, the whole block of property was secured for £3,000. The house had suffered many changes since Shakespeare's days, but the foundations and the larger part of the buildings had remained unimpaired, so that it was easy to "restore" the house to its original form. This was accomplished afterwards, and with minute and reverent care. Wherever the old timbers had perished they were replaced with others, sufficiently clear to show what was new and what was old. The later buildings had been removed, and the area thrown open so as to mark the exact boundaries of the old house. The house as it now stands is, in fact, the house as it was three hundred years ago.

A "trust" of the property was formed for the further preservation of the house, and the arrangements of the terms on which it should be open to all visitors. The members of this trust were selected from some of the most eminent men of the time, with local representatives also of Stratford, both the county and borough, who were "official" and permanent, and certain other life members, elected by the trustees as vacancies occurred. Soon afterwards the trust was enlarged to include the museum and New Place (where Shakespeare passed his later years, and where he died in 1616). The museum has now secured a very valuable collection formed by the late R. B. Wheeler, the historian of Stratford, given by his sister; and the New Place Gardens, presented by the zeal and generosity of the late J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, and now open as a public park. The trust thus became "The Amalgamated Trusts of Shakespeare's Birthplace, Museum, and New Place," and was very carefully and wisely administered by successive "boards." The late Mr. W. O. Hunt, the late Mr. E. F. Flower, and Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, especially took pains to make the trusts

worthy of the fame of Shakespeare and Stratford, and the Town Council also deposited their rich and rare collection of manuscripts relating to Stratford within the walls of Shakespeare's house.

In 1890 it was found to be needful to revise and extend the "trusts," as the numerous pilgrims to Stratford had enriched the funds to more than £2,000, no part of which could be expended except on the preservation of the buildings and the cost of maintenance of the various officers. A bill was therefore drafted for Parliament, and carried without opposition, thanks to Sir Theodore Martin and Mr. Frederick Haines, and the royal assent was given on March 26, 1891. This act confirmed the former power of the trustees, and empowered them to purchase the Ann Hathaway cottage at Shottery, at their discretion. The ex-officio trustees were to be the Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Warwick, the High Steward of the borough of Stratford-on-Avon, the Mayor of the borough, the Justices of the Peace, the Town Clerk, the vicar of the parish, and the head-master of the grammar school; and the elected members, Ernest Edward Baker, the Rev. Charles Evans, Charles Edward Flower, Edgar Flower, Henry Graves, Frederick Haines, Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G., Henry Irving, Sir Theodore Martin, K.C.B., and Samuel Timmins. The trustees meet on or about May 6 every year, and an executive committee of the local members of the board manages the general business. The trustees will miss at their next meeting two familiar faces, the late Mr. Henry Graves and the late Mr. C. E. Flower, whose long-continued and generous services will ever be remembered in the history of the trust.

In April this year an offer was made to the executive committee of the famous and picturesque Ann Hathaway Cottage at Shottery, at the enormous price of £3,000, and as only a few days were allowed for the decision, on the plea that other offers had been made to purchase, the executive committee had no choice but to make the purchase, as they had no doubt that their act would be confirmed at the trustees' meeting in May. This was readily and unanimously agreed to, as also the further needful expenditure in repairs and other purchases to restore the Cottage to its original form, and for which some donations will be required, as the necessary expenditure will absorb all the present funds.

The number of visitors to Shakespeare's birthplace has greatly increased, and is increasing every year. The record for April 20, 1891-92 shows a total of 15,563 visitors who signed the register, but receipts and other memoranda show the grand total of 20,103, of all nationalities.

The Americans may be expected to come in ever-increasing numbers, and their deep interest has already been testified in the gift of a handsome clock-tower and drinking-fountain, presented to the town of Shakespeare by a citizen of Philadelphia, G. W. Childs, in 1887, the Jubilee year of Queen Victoria.

THE ÆSTHETIC UTILITY OF IRON AS A BUILDING MATERIAL.

WILLIAM NELSON BLACK.

Architectural Record, New York, October to December.

WERE it only a question of the use of iron as something subsidiary, to take the place of wooden beams and the like, very little but good could be said of it as a building material, though we should be obliged to deplore the fact that it is such an excellent conductor of heat. Restricted in its use, too, and tastefully moulded, it is not altogether to be condemned for window and door posts, where the close grouping of windows and doors is deemed architecturally desirable. Then, again, the portions of the West exposed to tornadoes should be able to find in iron something that can be anchored and held down when the winds blow. Iron may have its uses, certainly, and they are many. Its conceded merits, however,

are thus far mainly structural. What can be said with reference to the æsthetic utility of iron as a building material?

In the first place, the temptation to copy all the vices of buildings in wood is ever present to the workman in iron, with a further temptation to magnify those vices, on account of the greater strength of the material. A post that needs to be four or six inches in diameter to sustain its load when constructed of wood, may be safely reduced one-half or two-thirds when constructed of iron, and the reduction is pecuniarily a gain to the landlord. Corresponding reflections might be made with reference to every part of a building. The great tensile strength of iron enables the builder to reserve mere figments of wall faces between his apertures. It may be said, indeed, to have almost demolished the wall as an architectural feature, in a majority of the examples to be observed along our urban thoroughfares, mere columns and pilasters offering all the support needed for the tallest façades. And such columns and pilasters! To such an excess is this reduction in material carried, that men who profess to build in iron, or to build iron fronts, are building mainly of glass and using the iron merely as a foil to cover their deception. The iron parts of the building are naught but an ugly framework to hold the windows and glass doors in place. The wall, so elaborately and lovingly designed in ancient structures, has disappeared, and in its place we have fronts composed chiefly of windows and glass doors.

This might be an advantage to architecture were we building conservatories; but, as we are building nothing of the sort for mercantile purposes, our iron fronts are constructed in contempt of architecture. Even the little of iron they contain is hopelessly tasteless in design, conceived on a level with only the lowest of decorative art. Were our iron builders to study merely utility, and leave out their imitations of architectural decorations, true art would be greatly the gainer. It would no longer be caricatured, and the mischievous influence on popular taste of caricatures would be withdrawn.

What has been said may be understood as a complete condemnation of iron as a building material, for anything more than structural use in places where it is entirely hidden from view. It is not intended, however, that condemnation should be so sweeping. It may be that the architect for iron buildings has not yet come. It may be that, like the architect for wooden buildings, he can never come, and bring with him a head full of grand ideas. Iron is, equally with wood, unsuitable for the expression of the highest æsthetic sentiment, and this stricture must remain valid even when it is fashioned into a mere imitation of the forms of brick and stone. Yet it is idle to make conjectures as to the possibilities of iron, when an attempt is made to fashion it in imitation of brick and stone. No conscientious architect would make the attempt, and were it made, the coarser forms only of the models could be imitated.

There can be little question that iron could be made an available building material for cottages of the class now built of wood, and were it not for the greater cost, we should long since have seen iron largely made a substitute for wood in this kind of construction. The day may come when the cost will be more nearly equalized, and then, in the language of base-ball, iron may have its inning. The processes of its manufacture are much cheaper than the processes for manufacturing wood, and this would give it an advantage after the lumber forests have disappeared. It is more flexible, too, than wood, for moulding into those decorative forms which are thought pretty in cottage architecture.

Before iron can enter the field as a competitor for cottage-building, wood must be abandoned. We know for certainty one thing only. The use of iron as a material for exterior building or for visible interiors has had a mischievous influence on architectural development in our day. We even observe a disposition among architects who draw plans for brick and stone structures, to give more space to apertures, and less to wall-face, than was thought either tasteful or prudent a few years ago, and this practice does not represent an architectural advantage. It is a sign rather of corruption and decadence.

ICELANDIC LITERATURE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

JOHN STEFANSSON.

*Nordisk Tidskrift för Vetenskap, Konst, och Industri,
Stockholm, Femte Häftet.*

THE Icelandic mind has not been lying fallow since the glorious Edda and Saga days. Its literary productions have been many in spite of unfavorable conditions. With the exception of the fifteenth, every century can show several poets and authors of eminence. In 1889, there were published in Iceland one hundred books, eight serials, and ten newspapers, which certainly does not prove that the Icelanders belong to an archæological collection. B. Th. Melsted has lately published *Synsbók íslenskra bókmennta á 19 öld* (Icelandic Literature in the Nineteenth Century), in which he gives us specimens of the work of thirty-eight modern Icelandic authors. Half of these are poets, the balance scientists, novel-writers, economists, etc.—and seventeen are still alive.

Neo-Icelandic poetry is bound by the same laws of alliteration and assonance as the old. Add to that end-rhymes and it may readily be seen that the Icelandic makes greater demands upon the poet as regards form than any other language. So much more remarkable is it that these difficulties encourage genius rather than discourage it. Icelandic poetry is not like wine, hot from the passion of the South, nor bitter-sweet; but a strong drink, brewed from Iceland's wonderful nature: Jökelscold and burning lava, the tremendous wash of the Atlantic, the melancholy snow and ice-deserts, and the short summer. In such surroundings and under such influences it is not to be expected that European ideas should prevail. Neo-Icelandic poetry dwells upon the greatness of the past in contrast to the littleness of to-day. The recollection that Iceland has been a Greece to the North causes the moderns to keep the sacred flame alive in the midst of ice and snow. The Icelanders have always been bookish people, and their traditions are rooted too deeply to be torn up easily. Neo-Icelandic poetry also describes the wild nature of the country. The hard rock-island and inhospitable stony shore are to the Icelanders wrapped in the golden beams of the fairy-tale. The deep gloom which often rests upon this poetry comes from the nature of the island and the race that inhabits it. Taine would have had more success in constructing Neo-Icelandic literature out of its *milieu* and the Icelandic race than he had with the English, for here the concurrent traits are easily discovered and more harmonious.

Of external influences, those manifested by Henrick Stefens are the most conspicuous. He gave the start to the national and romantic Renaissance in Icelandic and Danish literature. The forerunner to this Renaissance was Bjarni Thorarensen—1841—a nature-genius like Burns. Thorarensen was, like the old Icelandic poets, an improvisator, throwing off sentiments, emotional outbursts, and passionate feelings like rockets in fireworks. He always looks back to the Edda Age, but the Edda-forms burst when the fullness of his poetry fills them. Most of his poems were the common property of the people long before they were printed. Thorarensen did not renew the linguistic forms; that was reserved for Jonas Hallgrímsson and his followers. When Byron appeared, Walter Scott ceased making verses, as he said: "Byron beat me." When Bjarni Thorarensen had read one of Jonas Hallgrímsson's poems in *Fjölur*, he remarked: "I think I had better stop writing verses."

After the lapse of one-third of the century, when the banner-bearer, M. Stephenson, was dead in 1833, and when strong patriots had organized a successful Icelandic July revolution, then the national romanticism conquered the day in the magazine, *Fjölur*, of 1835. Since then the national literature has been controlled by the linguist, Konrad Gíslason, the poet,

Jonas Hallgrímsson, and the economist, Tomas Sæmundsson. All the better elements grouped around these three. Now of late, new men take the leadership, as for instance, Jon Sigurdsson. Thoroddsen wrote a peasant novel long before Björnson. It has been translated into Danish, German, English, and Dutch. The last ten years have seen a whole literature of novels, depicting the Icelander's daily life. Gestur Pálsson's is a gem among these. Fröken Holm has chosen her subjects from Iceland's history. Arnason's collection of Icelandic folk-lore, rivals, if not surpasses, that of Asbjörnson.

The Germans have paid more attention to Icelandic literature than the Danes, strangely enough. The German historian of literature, Ph. Schweitzer, thinks it equal to the English.

THE UNIVERSITY SPIRIT.

JOHN M. COULTER.

Educational Review, New York, November.

IF I were called upon to express my conception of a university, I should say that in the largest sense it is a place for the emancipation of thought. The thought of man, fettered by ignorance or superstition, superstition which may coexist with a high degree of intelligence, is the great mission field of all educational institutions. It has often occurred to me that the mission of a university is more a crusade against superstition than against ignorance. Its work is to cultivate, not so much the power of thinking as of logical thinking. It is very hard for us to realize how much the wings of our thought are tied down by hereditary or thoughtless beliefs. The world contains untold attics full of heirloom rubbish, and it needs an incendiary fire now and then to get rid of it. The whole effect of a university should be to make men think for themselves. The spirit of a university is, therefore, necessarily iconoclastic in the sense that it is its mission to undermine all existing beliefs inconsistent with truth. Habits of investigation and resistless deduction are the things to be cultivated and insisted upon; and when these tempered weapons are turned upon any subject approachable by the intellect of man, they pierce straight through the mind of preconceived notions, and reach the heart, the truth. From my point of view this was the secret of the tremendous power of the greatest teacher of the principles of right living who ever lived. His clear statement of ethical principles pierce like sunbeams through the dust that men have raised about themselves.

The truest idea that has found its way into modern university methods, is the recognition of the individual. The old method of education fitted pupils like contract-clothing fits an army—it is full of misfits. The problem is not one of an undifferentiated mass, but of highly differentiated individuals, and if training does not recognize this individualism, its adaptation is only a thing of chance. One kind of sound vibration may call forth a sonorous response from properly attuned strings; but the other strings remain silent and unresponsive. The duty of a university is to strike every string, that every note may respond; and this response is the evidence of awakened thought. In his St. Andrew's address on Education, Froude aptly puts it, "that the backbone of education must always be the ability to do something, and not merely to answer questions."

The great desirability is to cultivate a utilizable brain; and it is a question of some moment to consider the uses to which it may be put. I recognize in all American training a tendency to hold up, as the purpose of intellectual equipment, the ability to compete for high position. "Every American boy recognizes the fact that he may become President" has become a sort of national incentive, simply expressing the fact of competition in its most narrowed and excessive form. The beauty of knowledge for its own sake is too much lost sight of in our eternally utilitarian outlook. This stimulus may be, to a certain extent, necessary, but it always diverts attention from the real

end in view, and makes us rivals instead of kindred searchers after truth. Spinoza says: "I am certain that the good of human life cannot be in the possession of things, which, for one man to possess is for the rest to lose, but rather in things which all can possess alike, and where one man's wealth promotes his neighbor's." This is sound philosophy, which can well find its application in things intellectual. I recognize the fact that I am uttering thoughts utterly opposed to our practical American spirit, which must see a financial reward even in university training. I am not decrying the financial benefits, but I would have them considered as the *incidents* and not as the *incentives*.

In conclusion, I would say, that no university has a right to exist that does not seek to strongly impress upon its students the exceeding beauty and strength of right living. The training which reaches only the intellectual part of man has fallen short. That nobility of character which is far removed from moral weakness is more to be sought after than freedom from intellectual weakness, and I think all will concede that the cultivation of character is a prominent duty of a university. Therefore, while all the varying beliefs and disbeliefs must meet on perfect equality as is befitting an intellectual community seeking for truth in every direction, we must all unite in one belief, that the only kind of life worth living is that one which is governed by the highest moral principles. As for myself I find the best statement of these principles in the utterances of the great Nazarine.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

THE MORALITY OF VIVISECTION.

Nineteenth Century, London, November.

•I.

VICTOR HORSLEY, B.S., F.R.S.

THE question of the value and character of scientific research, when carried out on living animals, has recently been aroused by an attempt on the part of the enemies of Science to entrap the influence of the Church. For this purpose the active portion of the anti-vivisectionist agitation contrived to have the matter referred for discussion at the meeting of the Church Congress at Folkestone. The reference ran thus:

Do the interests of mankind require experiments on living animals; and if so, up to what point are they justified?

The terms of this reference are peculiar, because there is no direct mention of the lower animals, and yet it is difficult to say which has benefited most by vivisection, man or his congeners.

It is certainly quite impossible to calculate how much life, how much pain and suffering, have been saved to the lower animals by the experimental investigations of the bacteriologists of their infectious diseases, diseases which used to sweep them off by thousands.

The reference, it will be seen, is strictly divided into two parts: first, the utility, secondly, the morality, of experiments scientifically carried out on the lower animals.

The opinion of the medical profession in this and all countries on the question of utility and morality of experiment is unanimous, for the three or four medical men in opposition have never dared to openly profess what they call their beliefs when the questions involved were raised before public meetings of their colleagues.

The main part of the reference to the Congress was, of course, that which the Church might preëminently be considered able to deal with, viz., the morality of research.

I protest most strongly against the position arbitrarily taken by Bishops Barry and Moorhouse, that it is possible and moral to discuss the question of morality of the purpose and means

to effect an object without reference to the utility of the object itself. The bishops, especially Bishop Barry, isolated themselves from the rest of the Church in their attitude towards the medical profession.

The position of the two professions is one of natural harmony and loyal coöperation. The business of both is to further the best aims of our civilization and social life, and this has been accomplished by mutual respect and help. Bishop Barry has attempted to raise discord where none existed, by stigmatizing the medical profession in terms which cannot be explained away. The meeting heard from him with surprise and shock that the medical men they personally knew were demoralized and degraded, and that their unanimous expression of gratitude to science was but an exhibition of "arrogance."

It is quite evident from the surprise which is exhibited by non-medical witnesses of the result of the discussion at the Church Congress, that the methods by which the anti-vivisectionist controversy has been carried on, ever since its commencement, have come as a revelation to many of the general public. Of course, it would not be surprising if this ignorance had been confined to the readers of low-class newspapers, or to those politicians who rely on sentiment rather than fact. But what is felt by medical men and physiologists is the gratuitous injustice which is done them by a certain "superior" set, who condemn vigorously what the next moment they gratefully adopt. Some persons of this calibre are apt to claim that their ideas alone are moved by humanity, as though they possessed a monopoly in this particular exercise of moral virtue.

A word with regard to the way the public are apt to look on biological research, carried out on living animals. Until the influence of several generations of better education is felt, it is hopeless to expect that the majority will fully appreciate the importance of one apparently insignificant fact in science. Discoveries regarded as most trivial, even by the discoverer, have frequently held the germ of what has ultimately developed into the greatest boon to humanity and to the lower animals.

II.

DOCTOR ARMAND RUFFER.

It appears strange that the question of experimentation on animals should have been brought forward at all in a Church Congress; for it is not possible to disconnect the morality of this subject from its utility, and the utility of experimentation is a point on which the general public is hardly competent to judge. Before medical men and clergymen can discuss this subject scientifically it is necessary that the latter should know something about the subject under discussion. To-day, the general public, and more especially the prelates who denounced us at the Congress, are in utter ignorance as to how experiments on animals are performed. When challenged before the Congress to give us the facts, all they were able to do was to refer the audience to the notorious work exposed by my friend Horsley. The bishops, unable to answer our challenge, merely referred us to their *lady-champion*. It appears, indeed, that some Church dignitaries trust to a woman for their facts, and on this foundation denounce from the pulpit men with whose works they are totally unacquainted. The agitation against vivisection might influence the better class of people, if only its leaders could show that they had studied the question, and also if they could substitute some other method of investigation to take the place of that they seek to overthrow.

The Bishop of Manchester's speech claims attention, because he is the one of all our opponents likely to have weight with waverers. He began by stating that he knew something about morals, and that his morals differed *toto calo* from those of Professor Horsley; for whereas, in Professor Horsley's opinion, the highest morality was to search for truth for truth's sake, in the Bishop's opinion it lay in the service of love to God and

man and all creatures. The prelate was putting the cart before the horse. This "service" is what a plain man would call "doing one's duty," and I cannot comprehend how a man (and a medical man especially) can do his duty to God, man, and animals, without first seeking to know the truth. The service of love to man surely includes the curing of the sick, the prevention of disease, the relief of suffering, and the various duties of doctor and nurse. True knowledge enables us to fulfill such duties whilst giving the least possible pain; to render efficiently those services to men and animals. So that, as a matter of fact, the Professor's morality includes that of the Lord Bishop, just as the greater includes the less.

"The law of sacrifice is the law of life." It is a law of Nature that, if life is to be maintained, each individual must sacrifice himself for others, and others for him. Animals, having received benefits from man, must help man in his struggle for life.

Members of the anti-science party—to be logical—should join the ranks of the Vegetarian Society. This objection drew forth one of the most illogical and egotistical utterances ever heard at a public meeting. "I eat animal food because I find it necessary to keep up this big voice of mine," said the Bishop of Manchester. Surely if the maintenance of his voice justifies infliction of pain on animals, he must allow that the health of millions of human beings now alive and of countless future generations justifies some amount of suffering. There is one point that apparently did not strike the speaker—viz., that Tom, Dick, and Harry perhaps consider their own lives to be of as much value as the voice of a prelate.

I regret that this discussion has been largely on the immorality of anti-vivisectionists. Nevertheless it was necessary that it should be so. The valiant anti-vivisectionists who now abandon the discussion on the plea that our language is too plain, who object to have it proved that they are not speaking the truth—have for years employed toward us expressions of which a costermonger might be ashamed; and until now we have kept silence. It had become high time to point out the immorality of the agitation.

Experiments in the laboratory have already resulted in the saving of infinite suffering to man, and more especially to animals. Medicine can take its place among the exact sciences only through reasoning, based upon observation and experiment, and constantly controlled by both.

PROBABLE ORIGIN OF METEORITES.

GEORGE W. COAKLEY.

Astronomy and Astro-Physics, Northfield, Minn., November.

PROFESSOR BALL, the Astronomer Royal of Ireland, in his interesting work, "The Story of the Heavens," says:

We have shown that the well-known star-showers are all intimately connected with comets. In fact, each star-shower revolves in the path pursued by a comet and the shooting star particles have, in all probability, been derived from the comet . . . but there is no ground for supposing that meteorites have any connection with comets—the facts, indeed, all seem to me to point in the opposite direction.

Professor Ball then referring to the theory entertained by the Austrian mineralogist, Tschermak, that the meteorites have had a volcanic source on some celestial body, remarks that assuming the correctness of the view, the determination of the particular body on which those volcanoes must have been situated, becomes a question for astronomers and mathematicians.

After trying the various planets of our solar system, including the asteroids and our Moon, he finds it difficult to place the volcanoes on any of them with power to send us the meteorites. He, therefore, returns to the Earth placing here the required volcanoes, although he frankly acknowledges that none of our present volcanoes have the power to eject the

meteorites with force enough to cause them to wander through the planetary regions, and return to us after many revolutions around the Sun. It is known that the velocity acquired by a body falling upon the Earth from an infinite distance is nearly seven miles per second, and that a force would be required that should impart this same velocity of seven miles per second to a projectile to cause it to escape the Earth's power of attracting it back to its surface. Another objection is that if the required velocity were supplied from the Earth, the projectiles would become small planets, revolving around the Sun, not around the Earth, since they would have to fly far beyond the Moon, in order to be beyond the Earth's power of bringing them back to her surface in a short time, and besides they would retain the Earth's velocity of eighteen miles per second in her annual orbit. The theory proposed in this paper to account for the meteorites is not a new one, it prevailed during the last century, and was maintained by the greatest astronomers and mathematicians. It is simply that the volcanoes from which our meteorites are derived existed formerly in the Moon, and that they, and they alone, had the power to throw these solid bodies beyond the reach of the Moon's prevailing attraction, and within the controlling attraction of the Earth.

Now, it has been determined that the point of equal attraction between the Earth and Moon is on a line joining their centres, and at a distance of 23,884 miles from the Moon's centre. Any point within the sphere is more attracted by the Moon than by the Earth. Every point outside this sphere is more attracted by the Earth than by the Moon.

The velocity with which a lunar volcano, on the side nearest the Earth must project a body to just reach the nearest point of the sphere of equal attraction is 1.443 miles per second less an allowance of 0.292 miles per second for the Earth's attraction. This is only about three times the maximum velocity of a cannon-ball. From the opposite side of the Moon the initial velocity requisite to impel a body to the nearest point of the sphere of equal attraction would be 1.742 miles per second.

Let us consider more particularly the probable cause of some one projectile thrown from the visible centre of the Moon's disk directly towards the Earth and with just sufficient velocity to cause it to reach the nearest surface of the sphere of equal attraction. What would happen when the projectile reached this point? It would certainly not go back to the Moon because of the equal attraction of the Earth, nor could it fall to the Earth because of the Moon's equal attraction. But the Moon has about the same average velocity of about eighteen miles per second around the Sun, which the Earth has in her annual orbit. Hence the projectile in consideration, having this same velocity will go around the Sun in an annual orbit just as the Earth and the Moon do. Also the Moon has a velocity of about 0.636 miles per second in her relative orbit about the Earth, and the projectile will also have the same velocity eastward, and will therefore revolve about the Earth just as the Moon does, and nearly in the same time and in the same plane. It will become a satellite of both the Sun and the Earth. The perturbations of its orbit, by both Sun and Earth, will be very great; but they may never cause it to fall to the Earth, because its orbit will be so nearly circular. At any rate if this projectile ever reached the Earth it would be after a very long period.

Suppose another projectile were thrown well within the sphere of the Earth's attraction, it also would revolve about both Earth and Sun, but its orbit would have an eccentricity depending on the amount of extra initial velocity, and the Sun's attraction might bring its *perigee* so much nearer the Earth as to cause it to penetrate our atmosphere. From the great number and variety of these orbits, the epochs, when their perigees should be so reduced by the Sun's action, might readily be spread throughout the ages. Portions of these projectiles may have been dropping upon the Earth for ages, and they may continue to do so for many ages to come.

THE STUDY OF DREAMS.

FREDERICK GREENWOOD.

New Review, London, November.

ONLY a few weeks ago Dr. Benjamin Richardson published a lecture on dreams, this being his main conclusion: Dreams are all explainable on physical grounds; there is no mystery about them, save that which springs from blindness to natural facts and laws. . . . They ensue upon certain perturbations of the brain, sometimes produced by vibrations started from the outside of the body, at other times proceeding from within—that is to say, from that second nerve system which runs in the line of the great viscera, and is especially active in the organs of digestion. . . . Dreams may be nothing more than the common vibrations of terrestrial media acting upon a corporeal vibratorium. But waking thought, equally with dreams, results from "terrestrial media acting upon a corporeal vibratorium"; and when Dr. Richardson closed his physiological exposition with the remark "I have shown you that there is no mystery in dreams," he says also, in effect, "If there was any mystery in the constitution and operation of the human mind, I have now exploded it."

So exemplified, the fallacy embedded in purely physiological explanations of dreams is simply prodigious. It can be said in twenty words that dreams come into existence through the same system of physical causation that promotes other mental operations, and that being said, we come to the point. Now we begin to ask, what *are* dreams? What faculties of the mind are mostly employed in them, and which (if any) remain dormant? What is the probable cause, and what the observed consequence of the activity of some faculties while others are dormant? Does any mental faculty assume a change of character in dreams, assume functions of which we are unconscious when awake, or exhibit powers and properties that appear only in sleep? And (omitting other questions contributory to the investigation) do dreams teach us anything about the constitution of mind and its potentiality as a whole?

It is true, no doubt, that many dreams do arise from a morbid condition of organic function, so, too, does a fit of the blues in our waking mood. But all disturbance of organic function is not morbid, and all dreams are not induced by physical distress. Some disturbance of organic function necessarily precedes the most natural waking from the most healthy sleep; that is to say, precedes the resumption of conscious thought with its orderly development of idea, memory, imagination. Certain agitations occur in the cerebro-spinal centre and we tranquilly pass from a condition of complete mental rest into a state of full mental activity. The internal physical movements that wake us to think are perfectly healthy, and there is no reason to doubt that motions similarly suave and natural wake us to dream. Dreams are certainly worthy of careful study whatever their origin, since what they certainly seem to do is to decomplicate the mental qualities and present them in more independent action. Imagination more particularly is seen at work in a condition of freedom and domination unknown to us when awake, and in that condition to transcend all its capabilities when working in harness with the other faculties. What if its performances are extravagant? It is extravagance of power, evidence of potentiality; and this it is, even when the extravagance is unmeaning. Power is power in or out of harness, disciplined or undisciplined. But the extravagance of imagination in dreams is not always unmeaning. Sometimes it brings meanings into common minds that only the highest genius can compass, conveying them with a force and impressiveness that genius rarely equals. The "fine frenzy" of the poet resembles the dream-state in the grand particular that the more sober faculties that ordinarily control imagination are in abeyance. The dream revelation is almost invariably cast in dramatic form. There is a scene or scenes in which it is acted out. But the drama, which would take hours to present on

any stage but this of the human mind, begins and ends in a flash. Time and space are annihilated. On the theory that dreams are produced by imagination working without the guidance of the reasoning powers, the investigation should throw light on the potentialities of imagination. For it seems that that first of faculties, freed from control in sleep, finds its own way to do as much as the mind can do in its harmonious entirety.

In most fields of investigation the discovery of a power like this would suggest that other amazing displays of power may be not quite illusory; and I do not know why philosophy should reject the suggestion here. And supposing the above-named theory true, the wonder must be carried further; for dreams like that in which Condorcet solved a mathematical problem that baffled him awake have to be considered, and there have been many such. Now, it is a common experience and a general belief, that the faculty most necessary for the solving of mathematical problems are those that are least active in sleep or even dormant. If so it would seem that Condorcet's free imagination solved in a flash the problem that was too much for the whole laborious combination of wakeful faculties best fitted for the task. If that is what happened, the inference is that imagination, when freed from restraint in sleep, is capable of more than the power of filling the mind in an instant with stories of word and deed, that could not find admittance in a thousand moments when the mind is awake and apparently most open to impression.

No conception of the sweep and power of imagination is too wide to be brought to the subject of dreaming; and though the fear of superstition seems to import into some philosophers a positive delight in ascribing dreams to the merest and most ridiculous disorder, it seems to me more reasonable and respectable to hope for a different explanation of them. The inquiry is simply into the operation of our mental gifts—which are no illusions—under differing conditions of activity; whether when we dream they still work in association sometimes, or never do so; whether some, and which of them, remain dormant, while others are alert and observant; whether the dormancy of some affects those which start into activity, and how it affects them; whether the strength, the capability of those that are most active is enhanced by liberation from counter-weighting qualities, and if they are always disordered as well as strengthened, also whether they point to duality of mind—these are the questions to be pondered. And if one clear inference should be that the sublime faculty of imagination has potentialities beyond any yet assigned to it, we ought to be rather pleased than not, I think.

MENTAL MUMMIES.

DOCTOR FELIX L. OSWALD.

Monist, Chicago, October.

IF we should name the most important factor in the changes which have gradually widened the contrast between modern science and the Scholasticism of the Middle Ages, we might define it as "a progressive recognition of hereditary influences."

There was a time when each individual of the human race was considered a separate accident, called into existence by an act of unlimited arbitrary power, and apt to be as suddenly changed even to a complete inversion of his former moral being by a merciful or revengeful caprice of the same power.

Biology has since taught us to apply the doctrine of evolution to the problems of our own moral and physical nature, to trace the tendencies of bygone times to their effects in the present age, to consider individuals the outcome of a long series of precedent influences, and to recognize the truth that the length of those influences is proportioned to the persistence of the result.

Hereditary influences cannot be obliterated by force of rhet-

oric or of government edicts, and it would solve many riddles if we would apply that principle to phenomena of ethical and religious evolution. How else shall we explain the fact, that in less than sixty years, the doctrine of Protestantism spread from central Germany to the Highland hamlets of Scotland and Scandinavia, while in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, a very decided improvement in general education has failed to lead to a like result? How else shall we account for the success of Christian missionaries in Tasmania (*sic*) and Otaheite, and their utter failure in Burmah and Hindoostan? How, for the persecution-proof vitality of Judaism, the ready collapse of Mormonism, or the revival of crass mystic delusions in the midst of our realistic civilization. Why does Pedro Gonzales still cross himself at mention of a heretic, while Peter Jansen would as soon return to the pig-sty hovels of the mediæval serfs as crawl back under the yoke of Jesuitry?

The solution of these enigmas can be found in the circumstance that the doctrine of anti-naturalism has extended its influence to the character of many European nations, and that the character traits of a race are less amenable to rapid changes than its intellectual standards. On the soul-organism of the Latin races the thousand years' influence of monastic tyranny has left traces which the light of science will fail to efface for centuries to come; the propaganda of a manlier creed has thus been defeated, not only by their ignorance, but by their aversion to mental effort, by their habitual reliance on miracles, by their incurable indifference to the claims of truth and the merits of intellectual independence, by their hereditary mistrust in the competence of their natural instinct. To their moral palates a doctrine which nauseates their northern neighbors has become a pleasant narcotic.

Against that influence of perverted instincts the logic of mental revelations avails but little. "Propositions which would appear self-evident to certain mental constitutions," says Dr. Carpenter, "are apt to be very differently received by others, according to their conformity or discordance with that *aggregate of preformed opinion* which has grown up in the minds of each."

It is true that logical conclusions may become complete enough to defy dissent, but the mind of man may become a receptacle for irreconcilable doctrines, and obstinate bigots manage to associate scientific truth and dogmatic absurdities. Darwin and Moses may occupy adjoining quarters in the fabric of the same cosmogony. The torch of truth may be permitted to flicker in a secluded recess of souls which refuse it the privilege of throwing its rays in certain directions. Education may fail to reclaim hereditary bigotry.

There are mental mummies who cannot be revived by removing their grave-shrouds and clothing them in modern drapery; the principle of conservatism has penetrated their very brain and the marrow of their bones. It is by no means inconceivable that a popular leader like Garibaldi or Porfirio Diaz should succeed in persuading a million of his countrymen to renounce the yoke of Rome and build Protestant chapels, but the result would be largely limited to a change of nomenclature. Before long the dissenters would march in procession with a wonder-working tooth of John Wesley or kiss a shred from the petticoat of the Holy Maid of Kent. They would groan at the mention of Rome, but exorcise spooks with the initials of Ulric Zwingli, and abstain from work on the anniversary of every Protestant martyr. They would try to redeem drunkards by sprinkling them with consecrated water from the Holy Kansas rivers, and celebrate Arbor Day only by invoking the spirit of Prof. G. P. Marsh as the patron saint of climate-improving forests. The creed which has turned the happiest countries of our globe into a grave of their former prosperity, is a medley of miraculism and anti-naturalism, and experience has shown that both can survive the repudiation of Rome and even of Galilee. The mania of renunciation after the abolishment of monasteries and nunneries continued its dismal rites in Quaker garb and Shaker temples of celibacy. The miracle-hunger of millions who have learned to scorn the clumsy tricks of the cowed exorcist, gratifies its appetite in the mystic gloom of the dark cabinet. Rustic supernaturalists, deprived of such luxuries, indemnify themselves by retailing the marvels of the serpent charm and joint-snake superstition.

OCCULTISM AND SCIENCE.

H. L. HANSEN.

Naturen og Mennesket, Copenhagen, October.

IN an attack upon the London "Society for Psychic Research," Dr. Lehmann characterizes Occultism as the "hidden or secret science." If that definition is correct, then Occultism must at once be adjudged wrong in calling itself a science. We might as well speak of dark light or light darkness. But if Occultism be considered an attempt to spread light on questions which hitherto have been ignored by science or relegated, *a priori*, to the world of fable, then matters stand differently, and Occultism may well be called a science, because it endeavors to demonstrate facts, and to show the connection between cause and effect.

It will not do to say that the Occultists "do not care in the least for the causes behind all the recorded phenomena," and that they "heap mystery upon mystery." The proceedings of the London "Society for Psychic Research" prove the contrary. Nor will it do to declare that all occult phenomena are the product of "overwrought brains and uncontrolled imaginations," for such phenomena appear spontaneously everywhere in this skeptical age. It is even nothing unusual to find them in the families of most vehement skeptics, or to see a skeptic become a "medium," as, for instance, Judge Edmonds. Recently, the famous anthropologist, Cesare Lombroso, after two sances given by a Neapolitan medium, published the following: "I am ashamed, and lament the persistency with which I have denied the spiritistic facts. I say 'spiritistic facts,' for I am still an opponent of the theory. But the facts are there, and I laud myself as being a slave of facts." The facts Lombroso owns up to are not "table-tippings," but the rise from the floor of a table, the moving of a table around the room, while he and another *savant* held the hands of the medium. Is Lombroso, perhaps, a new illustration to his own famous work on "Genius and Madness"? Lately, the *Psychische Studien* and the *Berliner Tageblatt* have printed articles from Lombroso, in which he admits the essential correctness of the reports on the sances in Naples with the female medium, Eusapia Palladino. He thinks he can explain the occult phenomena after the laws of Psychiatry. About thought-transference he says: "In transference, thought does not use the common media, the hand or the voice, but utilizes an energy which may be called 'ether, light-bearer,' etc. To Lombroso the brain is not simply an intellectual centre, but also a motor.

Dr. Lehmann's "muscle-movements" and "speech-movements"* may explain the phenomena for which his theory was invented, but it does not account for everything; not, for instance, for the following, which is part of my experience: A certain young man fell by self-hypnotization into the ecstatic state. I took a piece of paper from my writing-desk and wrote my name upon it and placed it inside his vest. I and another person then each took one of his hands in one of ours and joined the others together. Almost immediately the medium trembled, and when I took the paper out, I found upon it, besides some indistinct lines, H. C., my name, clearly drawn upon it. The medium could not possibly have drawn the name for the paper was visible all the time and we held his hands. If Dr. Lehmann and his fellow-scientists could explain such phenomena they would confer a great favor upon us and all the world.

We may, in the application of photography, have a great ally against all fraud and imposture of hallucinations. It can picture for us forms which the human eye cannot see, but it cannot represent mere mental phantoms. I for one expect much from the "conserved phantom" ghosts, which are to be exhibited at the Chicago World's Fair. They will disprove all theories about "overwrought brains" and "uncontrolled imaginations" as the sources of spirit manifestations and the occult.

* See THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. IV., No. 13, p. 350.

RELIGIOUS.

THE NATIONAL TRAITS OF THE GERMANS AS SEEN IN THEIR RELIGION.

PROFESSOR OTTO PFLEIDERER.

International Journal of Ethics, Philadelphia, October.

III.

AT turning-points of history, when the universal need of the time calls for decisive deeds, heroes arise to become leaders of the present, and seers and guides of the future. In them the spirit of a nation wakes to consciousness and frees and gathers up its confined powers. Such a hero we behold in Martin Luther. In him, as never before, the national spirit of the Germans and the religious spirit of Christianity became interpenetrated and united; and, therefore, Luther was to the Germans an ideal of their own true nature and purpose, and to Christianity a pioneer in a new phase of development. His work was the thoroughly German task of reformation; he was the founder of *Protestantism*. This did not mean merely a cleansing of Romanism from various false doctrines and usages, but an entirely new stage of development of the Christian religion, a victory over the mediæval dualism of God and the world—of a supernatural, Divine state—and a natural, earthly existence; a realization of the Christian principle of the reconciliation of God and the world, of the Incarnation of the Divine Word, and the coming of the Kingdom of Heaven among all mankind. Luther held that the world had been re-created through Christ, and redeemed from the powers of evil; and that now, in its purified state, it was to become the seat of Divine government. Hence it followed that Luther did not consider that a turning away from an active life to idle, contemplative enjoyment of God was a manifestation of loving devotion to Him; for in his eyes true faith was a "life in God," and a genuine love of God was the source and motive of love for one's neighbor, proving its strength in active contact with the world. From this point of view the life of the world, with all its tasks and burdens, joys and sorrows, appeared in an entirely new light. Marriage now seemed a truly spiritual bond, much more sanctified and pleasing to God than the monastic life.

Magisterial government was now reinstated in its dignity as a Divine institution, equal in importance to the priestly office, and independent of it. The State, freed from its connection with the Roman universal theocracy, and proud of its individuality, now asserted itself. Earthly callings and trades, art and science, were delivered from that false conception of the Middle Ages which considered all activity as a selfish submission to passion, and as leading away from salvation. Work, now raised to the dignity of an act of devotion, became morally sanctified, by virtue of its relation to the Kingdom of God, as the moral order of the universe.

The Christianity of Luther brought to a close the wide dissension and bitter strife between spirit and nature, and reconciled those elements which had stood in opposition throughout the Middle Ages.

In the historical Word of God Luther found the Archimedian point from which he could move the world of the Church, and place restraint upon the iconoclastic radicalism of the over-zealous. It was through this restraining deliberation alone that it was possible for the ecclesiastical life of the German Nation to be led into a new channel, after its unavoidable break with the old order. Luther, also, it is true, possessed to an eminent degree that stubbornly firm individualism which may be considered the obverse side of German virtue; and through this perverse obstinacy, which rendered him incapable of tolerating any opinion but his own, he laid the foundation for the dismemberment of Protestantism into creeds, sects, and parties, dogmatic to the highest degree. The religious spirit which presided at the birth of the Reformation was lost sight of in the orthodox cult

of doctrinal formalism during the next two centuries. The spirit of the Reformation, however, was not dead among the Germans, but only sunk in a deep sleep overcome by the evil power of magic, like the Sleeping Beauty in the fairy-tale, or the mythic Brunhilde. The Siegfried, who aroused the sleeper and freed the prisoner, was again, as in Luther's time, the conscientiousness and sincerity of the German people. At the end of the seventeenth century, Phillip Spener, an Alsatian by birth, attempted to replace scholastic learning and barren discussion by active piety of heart and earnest discipline of life. This gave birth to Pietism, of which Moravianism was a counterpart. Both disregarded the theoretical side of religion in favor of practical piety, but while the Spenerians placed all weight upon the will, upon strength of conscience, and sanctity of life, the Moravians assigned all importance to the affectionate heart, to the bliss-giving emotion produced by the love of the Saviour, and the grateful affection felt in return, for Him and for the brethren. If the deep reverence felt by the early Germans for the "holy and mysterious" in woman be recalled, the conclusion will be justified that the effeminate piety of the Moravians and Pietists belongs to that class of phenomena in which the German national character shows itself in a peculiarly characteristic, though imperfect, light.

The supplement, as well as the counterpart to these phenomena, was Rationalism, which arose in Germany in the middle of the eighteenth century. Despite its opposition to ecclesiastical orthodoxy, it is a manifestation of that same German Spirit of Protestantism which gave birth to the Reformation. Just as the conscientious earnestness of the Reformation came to life again in Pietism, so in this awakening of the eighteenth century, there comes to the front once more the earnest striving of the thoughtful soul after truth, the right of individual investigation and examination.

German enlightenment finds its completion, and at the same time its dissolution, in Lessing and Kant. But as Kant taught the purpose and substance of the life of the individual, and of mankind in general, to be the struggle of the good against the bad principle, of reason against sensuousness, of duty against inclination, of the moral religion of reason against the worship of crystallized superstition, his view of life is genuinely German in sentiment and embodies essentially the same doctrine as was held by the primitive German Christians and the Germans of the Reformation.

THE RELIGIOUS SITUATION IN FRANCE.

FRANK PUAUX, A FRENCH PROTESTANT.

Revue Chrétienne, Paris, November.

ERNEST RENAN, by the strength of his work and the flexibility of his mind, by the grace of his thought and the beauty of his style, stood first among the writers of our time. He had a serenity of soul which made a profound impression on others, and his life was that of a sage. None of those who had the honor of being intimate with him could help being bewitched by his aspect, and the charm of his incomparable conversation. He loved science less for its object than for itself, and congratulated himself less on success in his researches than on the austere joy of the researches themselves. His labors were incessant, and he regarded no trouble too great to assure their perfection, but he did not feel it to be his duty to act as a guide for others. If they followed him he was not displeased, but he did not ask them to listen to him.

M. Renan separated from Roman Catholicism without making any noise about it, carrying away from Saint Sulpice recollections of which he never spoke without emotion, but animated by a belief that Roman Catholic theology was in a state of irremediable ruin. He knew well the grandeur of its history, and often, on the seashore of Brittany, heard the sad knell of the bells of Ys rising from the depths of the sea of the past, proclaiming the humble charity and ardent faith of the first apostles of the Gauls. M. Renan, however, whose soul

reflected, with such exquisite beauty, the poetry of things, had no longer a vision of the Infinite. In place of the God of the altar, Whom he at first intended to serve, he deified science. It was his religion, one of his fervent admirers has said.

What we have to reproach M. Renan with is that he, with a light heart, diminished the seriousness of the problems of the religious life. It was reserved for him to put in doubt that sacred sadness from which the greatness of that life is born, and to play with questions which are the torment of deep-thinking souls. We know what applause was given to those graceful dialogues in which the *savant* pleaded his cause before the Eternal. What exquisite good-nature! What delicate irony! No one could manifest more serene confidence! Nevertheless M. Renan ignored the pain he gave to those who are neither Pharisees nor pedants, but who, faithful to the tradition of Israel and listening to Christ, kneel before the majesty of the living God.

The example M. Renan set has been followed. Should we not imitate the master? To-day it is the fashion in France to talk about Christianity and the Gospel. Religious effusions have appeared in romances, to the great edification of those worldly people who are delighted to find such effusions in such a place, and it has even been suggested that they be given the freedom of the city at the theatre, where it has not yet been bestowed. His disciples speak of Christianity with very sweet words, like those who sit up with the dead, and, after the example of their leader, prepare those purple shrouds which are piously reserved for religions which are about to die.

The death of M. Renan enables us to measure the gravity of the religious situation in our country. He, whom the Church declared an arch-heretic, received from the Nation supreme homage, and the doors of the Pantheon opened to admit his corpse. Doubtless protests have been, and will be, made, but the slight attention paid to them accentuates the defeat of Roman Catholic and Christian traditions in France. The Church is losing more and more the direction of minds; power will be henceforward, and apparently for a long time to come, in other hands. The descending march of this influence becomes more and more marked in our French society, where politics dominates religion, the Roman Catholics especially being occupied with ecclesiastical diplomacy, after the fashion of their illustrious head, Leo XIII., of whom they like to say—a strange eulogy for one whom they call the Vicar of Jesus Christ—that he surpasses Bismarck. Hence our fears, not for religious truth, the destiny of which does not depend on the life of a people, but for our country, which separates itself more and more from that strength and elevating power which is in Jesus Christ, and which, for the men of our time, is naught but a noble and touching souvenir of a past which has disappeared forever.

It is impossible not to contrast this indifference of our statesmen in religious matters with the strong declaration of Gladstone: "All that I write, all that I think, all that I hope for, is founded on faith in the Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, the only hope of our poor sinful humanity."

If we desire to find a certain origin for this decay of faith in France, we must go back to the persecutions of Louis XIV. M. Brunetière has just furnished a decisive proof of that origin in a forcibly written study on "The Formation of the Idea of Progress in the 18th Century." I have thought it my duty to reproach this learned critic with the dangerous boldness of his opinions in matters of dogmatism, with an excessive admiration for the memory of Bossuet, with an animosity which seems unjust towards the adversaries of that prelate. I attach so much the more importance to a declaration which redounds to the honor of Protestantism, and which can be appealed to as an indisputable authority. Says M. Brunetière:

"Not to have perceived what force or moral virtue there is in Protestantism, to have sacrificed, if I may be allowed the expression, to the dream of an exterior unity, only apparent

and decorative, the most substantial of realities; not to have understood that whatever was undertaken against Protestantism would accrue to the profit of "deism," as Boyle observed, or of "libertinism"; these constitute the gravest reproach to the memory of Louis XIV. From Dunkirk to Bayonne and from Brest to Besançon, simply for the metaphysical satisfaction of hearing God praised in Latin only, Louis truly destroyed the nerve of French morality, and by driving away the Protestants, summoned Epicureanism to the aid of the monarchy."

THE APOSTLES' CREED—AN HISTORICAL SKETCH.

PROFESSOR DR. F. KATTENBUSCH, UNIVERSITY OF
GIESSEN.

Christliche Welt, Leipzig, No. 42.

THE case of Pastor Schremff, of Würtemberg, who refused to continue the use of the Apostles' Creed in his church services, and was for this reason deposed from the Christian ministry, has made an inquiry into the origin and character of this Creed one of the burning questions of the day. This is all the more the case because the learned Professor Harnack, of Berlin, in answer to a petition of his students asking whether they should inaugurate a movement looking toward an abolition of the Creed in the ordination vow in the Evangelical Church of Prussia, has made such statements concerning the contents of the Creed that the entire conservative Church of Germany is up in arms against what it regards as a crusade against the venerable and historic Confession.

It is not such a simple matter to determine the original meaning and purport of each statement of the Creed. Modern versions of the Creed are translations based upon the Latin, and these, again, have been taken from the Greek. Nor does the current version of the Creed harmonize throughout with the original Greek formula. There have been additions which have, however, not been made to the Greek form, but were added to the Latin. Between the time when the first Greek text was formulated and the time when the current version took shape in the Latin form there has been a long history of Christian ideas.

In our day and generation, the leading authority on this matter was the lately deceased Professor Dr. Karl Paul Caspari, of the University of Christiania. He was born a German Jew in 1814, but early became a convert to Christianity, and to his end was a strict Confessional Lutheran. Between thirty and forty years of his life were devoted with all his energies to the study of the origin and historical development of the venerable Symbol of the Church, and what is known on this subject is largely due to his researches.

In the old Church, before infant baptism had generally become the rule, it was the custom to teach the candidate shortly before his baptism a brief confession of faith, which was to embrace the leading features of his faith as he understood it. The communication, or "Transmission of the Symbol," as it was termed, was a most solemn act; it was the final initiation into the essence of Christianity and an entrance into the congregation. The candidates had to learn this formula by heart. At their baptism they were "asked" concerning their faith. They then pronounced their "Confession," and it seems while they were standing in the water. The ceremony of baptism itself took place by being immersed three times; between these times the candidate was asked, first, whether he believed in the Father; then in Jesus Christ, the Son of God, etc. In uttering the words "I believe," he gave expression piecemeal to his faith in the formula of the Symbol which had been given to him. Nowhere else was greater care taken in this respect than in Rome. Here there was in vogue from very ancient times, not only the solemn act of a "Transmission" of the Symbol, but also a special act of his "Return" of the Symbol by the candidate. Each one was compelled before the assembled congregation, from a raised platform, to repeat in a loud voice this formula. Only then, when he had been diligently "interro-

gated," was he admitted to baptism. Baptism was not only a congregational act, but also a congregational festival, and took place in the midst of large assemblies only on stated days, *e.g.*, in the Western Church only early on Easter or Pentecost. In this way the Symbol always remained a living reality in the consciousness of the congregation. When infant baptism became the general custom (probably since the fifth century), the so-called "Baptismal Times" were still generally adhered to, the forms, too, of the Symbol-Transmission, etc., were retained, with the one difference, that the Priest or the Sponsor took the place of the child. In the beginning of the Middle Ages, the "Transmission" of the Symbol had disappeared.

The Formula which was imparted to the candidate for baptism was not to be written down. It was transmitted only orally. It was not to be uttered in the presence of unbelievers; only Christians should know it. The Formula was called "Symbol," because it was a sign (*symbolum*), by which Christians could be recognized. Christians should recognize themselves and others by the possession of this Formula, and settle their doctrinal disagreements on the basis of this confession.

In the congregation at Rome, that Formula originated on which our Apostles' Creed is based. It can be proved historically that this congregation employed the Greek language in its services down to the end of the second century. In this language this Symbol was doubtlessly formulated between 100 and 120 A.D. The old Roman Symbol had twelve articles, probably formulated in this shape after the number of the Apostles, and the Symbol was then regarded as the sum of Apostolic doctrine. In the Middle Ages, the favorite name for the creed was "The Twelve Articles." A comparison of the original Roman form and the present is exceedingly interesting. We give it here:

THE OLD ROMAN SYMBOL.

- (1) I believe in God the Almighty Father,
 - (2) And in Jesus Christ His only Son our Lord,
 - (3) Who was born of the Holy Ghost and Mary the Virgin,
 - (4) Who was crucified under Pontius Pilate and was buried.
 - (5) On the third day He arose from the dead,
 - (6) Ascended to Heaven,
 - (7) Sitteth at the right hand of the Father,
 - (8) From thence He will come to judge the living and the dead;
 - (9) And in the Holy Ghost,
 - (10) Holy Church,
 - (11) Forgiveness of sins,
 - (12) Resurrection of the body.
- Amen.

THE MODERN TEXT.

- (1) I believe in God, the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth,
 - (2) And in Jesus Christ His only Son our Lord,
 - (3) Who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary,
 - (4) Suffered under Pontius Pilate, crucified, dead, and buried; He descended into Hell;
 - (5) On the third day He arose again from the dead,
 - (6) Ascended to Heaven,
 - (7) And sitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty,
 - (8) From thence He shall come to judge the quick and the dead.
 - (9) I believe in the Holy Ghost,
 - (10) The holy Christian Church, the communion of Saints,
 - (11) Forgiveness of sins,
 - (12) Resurrection of the body and life everlasting.
- Amen.

A Latin translation of the Greek original was soon adopted by the Church at Rome, and received general recognition in the Latin churches. As far as Rome's influence extended the "old Roman" Symbol was generally accepted in the Occident about 200 A.D. But in spreading this, additions were made according to local needs. Certain synods at times discussed this question. Thus the expression "eternal life" was, in all probability, added by the African Church. Hence arose different "types" of the Creed. Our present form can be traced back to the eighth century, although it may have been older. Exactly where it originated is uncertain. The most important fact, however, is that this particular formula has no special value over others, nor did it have any authority over others of its time. It is only one form out of many, and the current conception that it represents the ripest result of a chain of Christian thought and development, is unhistoric. In the Oriental Church, the Apostles' Creed was never officially accepted. In 1438, the Greeks at the Council of Florence declared that they did not recognize this Creed. In the East, there was no accepted Creed until the end of the fourth century, and then the first was the Nicene-Constantinopolitan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMONG THE ALEUTS.

Temple Bar, London, November.

"WHY not? The seals do it."

This was the reply of an Aleut when reproached for marrying his daughter. It is characteristic alike of his views of marriage and his intimate relations with the seal.

The Aleut has a happy, self-sufficient soul, and his body, in spite of occasional hard times, is muscular and more than passing plump. He calls himself an Inoit—that is, man; and by that he means *the* man. Nor is he singular in this, for every savage race considers itself the highest and best, the elect of mankind. Those that are civilized are not above an identical vanity. But the Inoit has a special revelation on the matter, and will tell you that although his God (a Greenlander who bears the name of Kellak) made the white man and woman first, the lack of experience caused inevitable mistakes. The white man, in fact, was a failure. But in a subsequent attempt the yellow Inoit—the man *par excellence*—was created. So to him was given the seal.

Those people, whom we have called Esquimaux Aleuts, Thlinkets, Koloshes, Tchoutches, and names even more evil, are all Inoits. They are all members of the most primitive family among the nations, and although it is possible that their genealogies would diverge could we follow them back into the centuries long gone, there is an influence that has tended to mould them more and more in one type. That influence is climate. In all the regions where the Inoits dwell, the conditions of life imposed by climate are similar. There is the same long, dark winter; the same short summer; the same fish for food; the same animals for fur. In all this region the food is similar—similarly poor. Moreover, it is often extremely scarce, and to these facts they owe in some degree their rearward position in the march of civilization. I think that civilization increases in ratio to the quality, at least, of food. The human race, says Réclus, is a question of provisions.

The natives of the Seal Islands of Bering Sea are Aleuts, of the same stock as those who inhabit the great semicircular series of ocean stepping-stones which make up the Aleutian chain. They are brothers to the Alaskans and first cousins to the Kamschatkans; and, although the Aleuts of the Seal Islands bid fair to become so conventional and civilized that in a few years the customs which still linger among them, will be as a legend to the children, and to the incredulous a myth, their kinsmen on the larger islands are still unsophisticated, and repay the attention of the curious.

I am convinced that the little Aleut is very hardy, or surely he would die in the course of his up-bringing. Let me give an instance. If he but lift his voice to weep—and we all know what teething means—he is promptly ducked in cold water, so cold indeed that the ice is often broken to enable his parents to carry out the remedy prescribed of custom. Life is made up of parallels, and a parallel to this is the practice of the Bedaween, who roll their infants in the burning sand at height of noon, that they may become hardy sons of the desert! But the Aleuts have no hygienic appreciations. They do not intend that the infant mortality shall be low. And they have a very practical reason—there is no food for a large population. Indeed, until quite lately infanticide was rife among them.

Among the Aleuts the social duty of visiting has its drawbacks. Several families live together in the *Kachims*, and during one's visit they lie all around in every conceivable posture, jolly and genial, naked and not ashamed. But the fumes of the blubber-oil lamps and stoves, the stores of raw meat, and the many naked bodies well smeared with grease and scented with primitive unguents, combine to make an atmosphere difficult to tolerate and not easy to describe. Yet, if you will, you may enjoy the warmest hospitality, and have heaped upon you the most assiduous attentions. Some of

these the wise man does well to decline. In the summer season the Inoit will move out of the stifling *Kachim*, and stretch his legs in his barrabkie or barrabore, which may be a tent, a wattle-shed, or even a mere matter of four poles and a flimsy roof. For nasal reasons I prefer the last.

I have no invincible objection to a stew of snakes, and can understand Frank Buckland finding flavor in a rat. But, believe me, the *menu* of the Aleuts is something very special, and a prentice hand at primitive fare would do well to break himself in on weevils and degenerate pieces of salt pork on his voyage to Aleutia.

Morally, the Inoit is not bloodthirsty. He delights in simple rejoicings, and will play you a game of chess with walrus ivory pieces—a duck for a pawn, and a penguin for a king—with greatest good humor. Even when squabbles arise, the argument is carried on in poetry to the accompaniment of dancing; and one would feel inclined to prefer the Aleut angry to the Aleut amiable, did not one know that he also dances when festive and when religious—which, by the by, is not surprising. Among all primitive people dancing is the highest form of expression. Even David danced before the Lord. Dancing affects these yellow Inoits of the frozen north just as it affects the black Soudanese or the copper-colored Makololo.

KOREA.

Korean Repository, Seoul, Vol. I., No. 9.

WE have here a consolidated, homogeneous nation, speaking the same language, having the same religion, divided into no clans hostile to each other, occupying a country favored as to climate and exceedingly rich and productive in agricultural and food products, with 100,000 square miles of territory and 16,000,000 of people.

It is the habit, I may say fashion, with foreigners here to regard and treat this country in every respect as among the weakest, and entitled to but little, indeed the scantiest, consideration. If mere territory were the chief factor, that tight little island, Great Britain, with only 89,643 square miles, would be of little consequence compared with Brazil possessing 3,287,964. If population, alone, is to be taken into consideration, Germany, France, or the United States would count for little against the teeming millions of China. Korea has a larger area than Great Britain; she has nine times more territory than Belgium; about eight times more than the Netherlands; more than six times that of Denmark or Switzerland; five times that of Greece; three times that of Portugal, and perhaps as much as Italy.

Korea has a population eight times more than Denmark or Greece; five times more than Switzerland; over three times that of Portugal; and nearly three times that of Belgium. In the American Hemisphere there is no nation except the United States which exceeds her in population; of the others, the only two approaching are Brazil, the largest and most populous nation in South America, which has 12,333,000 inhabitants, and Mexico, having 10,400,000.

When the English colonies in America revolted against England their combined population was less than 3,000,000—that is to say, not a fifth of the population of Korea; and in more modern times, we may note the successful wars which Chili has recently waged; that within the last year she seemed ready to cross swords with the United States and that in fact great apprehension was felt in that country that she would catch it unprepared, and be able to bombard and levy tribute on its western ports, and yet this doughty and peppery little nation of Chili has, including Indians, only a population of some 2,600,000, or about one-sixth the population of this country.

It would be manifestly improper for me to enter into a discussion concerning the governmental affairs of Korea; but I venture to say, that the most persistent and pronounced pessimists I have met, admit that His Majesty, the King, is humane, just, and enlightened, earnestly desirous of promoting the welfare of his Nation, and devoting all his time, energy, and attention, most industriously and conscientiously, to the accomplishment of this laudable object; indeed about the only criticism I have heard is the unusual, and under all the surroundings the very complimentary one that he gives too much time and attention to the details of the vast business which, as absolute ruler, he controls.

Books.

DON ORSINO. By F. Marion Crawford. New York: Macmillan & Co. 1892.

[The scene of the novel is laid in Rome; the Saracinesca family and their peers are again among the chief actors; but it is no longer the old Rome of the Papacy, depicted in *Saint Ilario*. Don Orsino Saracinesca, the hero of the story, differs in many essentials from the Roman noble of the old school. He stands as the type of a class in a transition period, in which, moulded by the influence of inherited traditions, he is, nevertheless, stirred by the impulse to adapt himself to the conditions of a new environment from which his elders stand aloof. Don Orsino is worthy without displaying nobility of character, estimable without heroism, generous, but hardly magnanimous;—man of his age, but of an age which, if troublous, is not heroic. With his many estimable qualities he is vain of his own powers, and the author delights in subjecting him to the severest tests, apparently only to exhibit him as a helpless puppet, the sport of circumstances which he is powerless to surmount or thrust aside. He has all the pride of his order, and the capacity of smiling or looking calm while the fox preys on his vitals, but, then, he is not keenly sensitive to suffering; he has not the high, nervous organization characteristic of true greatness. But the author must be content to get little credit for the care he has exhibited in his portrayal of a type; novel-readers for the most part are more interested in society than in sociology, in the novel as a work of art than as the solution of a problem in psychology; and "Don Orsino" is sufficiently fascinating as a love-story and a work of art to render the average novel-reader indifferent to its claims to rank as a study in sociology.]

The heroine of the story, Donna Maria Consuelo D'Aranjuez D'Arragona, is a noble creation. There is a mystery about her which is maintained until the end, when Don Orsino wakes at length, too late, to the full realization of all he had lost in losing her, and to torment himself with the now useless questions: "Could he have ordered things otherwise had he known the whole truth?" "Had he not done all that was in his power?" We can present only a meagre outline of the story, which, it need scarcely be said, can convey little idea of the real charm of the book.]

DON ORSINO, dropping into Anastase Gouachi's study to have his portrait painted for presentation to his mother, to celebrate his attaining his twenty-first birthday, met and became very much interested in Donna Consuelo D'Aranjuez, a woman young and, if not quite handsome, at least of a very striking personality. She had come from Paris to have her portrait painted by Gouachi, and was without acquaintance or introduction in Rome.

While Orsino was meditating asking his mother to take her up, a chance meeting of the fair stranger with Donna Tullia del Ferice, at the Papal function of the Jubilee, led to her entering the society of the "Grays," the Roman neutral party with which Orsino's family had no associations. Moreover, Orsino's father had wounded Del Ferice in a duel some twenty-five years before, and there was no love lost between the families.

Orsino, on one of his early calls on Donna D'Aranjuez met Del Ferice, found him less offensive than he had expected, listened with interest to his stories of successful enterprise, and determined to seek his advice about launching into the whirlpool of active life for himself. Del Ferice encouraged him, and Orsino, after a successful run of luck at the card-table, which brought him thirty thousand francs, was put in the way of beginning with an architect for a partner. The business was very simple; they bought an unfinished building; the bank (Del Ferice's) furnished money as required for its completion. If sold at a profit, the contractors pocketed something; if it could not be sold at a profit, the bank took it, and cried quits, or forced the builder into bankruptcy. What was thirty thousand francs to the Saracinesca?

Still, before embarking, Orsino went to his relative, San Giacinto, for advice and was told by the giant that he had already sold out everything in preparation for the coming crash which he foresaw. But Orsino had already made up his mind.

Orsino went often to Consuelo's apartments, and although she laughed at his pretty speeches and professions of devotion she certainly showed herself desirous of winning his love. Once, when she asked Orsino's forgiveness for teasing him, he forgot himself, and stooped and clasped her in his arms. Consuelo uttered a short sharp cry, more of surprise perhaps than of horror, and her duenna at once made her appearance, and although Orsino saw her the next day, and was reproached and assured of forgiveness, the old pleasant intimacy was broken. Orsino called two or three times and was denied admittance; he then proudly decided not to call again. Soon afterwards she left Rome, and Orsino went about his work and was astonished to find how little he really missed her.

It was generally understood among Consuelo's acquaintances that she had a special aversion to Spicca, the old duellist, and avoided meeting him if possible, and Orsino was not a little surprised when

some months later, when dining at the restaurant with Spicca, the old gentleman took occasion to warn him that his vengeance would overtake any one who should harm Donna D'Aranjuez. Orsino asked if she was one whom a man of his family could marry, and the old man replied emphatically that she was one whom any man might marry. She was a widow, but in name only, his blade had prevented her becoming the victim of a worthless although fairly wealthy adventurer.

The following September Donna D'Aranjuez returned to Rome, intending to keep house and receive. Orsino heard of her arrival from Spicca, called, was received kindly, and his proffered services courteously availed of. He had been giving close attention to business, and his character had acquired ballast, stability. Consuelo exercised her old charm over him, and gradually he came to love her with all the force of his nature. She had loved him from the first in spite of herself, but had realized then that his boyish fancy was no fair return for her womanly devotion, but now she was grateful for his love although she still realized that he did not love her as she loved him. They became inseparable and discoursed of everything in heaven and earth, but however the subject started it always came back to love. The portentous moment came. A fierce storm raged without, her hand was lying on the marble ledge. Orsino laid his own upon it, and both trembled a little. She understood more than any word could have told her.

"For how long?" she asked.

"For all our lives now, and for all our life hereafter."

But Maria Consuelo gave only short space to the delights of loving and being loved. She was conscious of insuperable obstacles to a union, and told Orsino they must part. To his demand for reasons, she urged, first, that she married D'Aranjuez after Spicca had mortally wounded him to prevent it, and had solemnly vowed eternal fidelity to his memory; secondly, she was older than Orsino—a year; thirdly, that Spicca was her father, but she did not know who was her mother. Orsino implored and raved, but she remained firm and dismissed him. As he left the hotel, Maria Consuelo's duenna told her venomously that she should never marry him, and handed her papers, setting forth that she was the duenna's natural daughter by Spicca, legitimized by a tardy marriage. Maria Consuelo, horrified more for Orsino's sake than her own, resolved to leave Rome that night. Orsino ascertained her intention, summoned her, and declared his resolve to follow her wherever she went. She appealed to his honor not to throw discredit on her name. Orsino then went to Spicca who admitted that in spite of what he had previously said there were obstacles, but that Maria could marry if she pleased. Orsino rose with the avowed intention of following her, but the old man, placing himself before the door, declared that Orsino should kill him before he would let him pass without a promise not to follow.

A few weeks later Maria Consuelo wrote Spicca a letter full of bitter upbraidings for all the evil he had done her, and wrote also to Orsino, telling him what she had learnt of her birth, verified by the registry and subsequent legitimization. Orsino read, and bore the shock of parting better than he had supposed possible.

He finished his building before the crash, sold it at a good profit, while other buildings could find no purchasers, and then embarked with his partner in fresh contracts, involving many hundred thousand francs. Before these were finished the crash came, but Del Ferice continued to honor the firm's drafts to completion, and then offered to take the buildings and the profits on the first house, and cry quits, conditional on Orsino's contracting to engage in far more extensive operations on the same terms—that is, to finish buildings begun by firms since bankrupt. Orsino accepted rather than ask his father to settle up for him, and now his liabilities might amount to millions.

After awhile he reopened correspondence with Maria Consuelo, and, craving sympathy, told her about his position. She was then traveling in Egypt with a Royal Highness, an old lady who had taken interest in her as a child, and loved her, as she said, for her resemblance to her own lost daughter. She showed great interest in Orsino's affairs, and extracted every detail from him. Del Ferice was by this time discussing the contracts which he would place in Orsino's hands on completion of his present ones. They would involve more risks than the Saracinesca's immense wealth would cover.

When the day of settlement came, Del Ferice told him to his surprise that if he had no ambition he could now withdraw, and the bank would cry quits with his firm. The papers were duly signed, and

Orsino breathed freely again. The next mail brought him a letter from Maria Consuelo telling of her devoted love to him, to be forgotten to-morrow when she would be the bride of Del Ferice. She had sold herself to save the man she loved. She wrote also to Spicca telling him he had now done his worst.

Last scene of all, the royal princess died confessing to Maria, that she was her own orphan grandchild. The marriage between her parents, both of royal blood, had been informal, it was thought desirous to keep her birth secret, as the relations between her parents' respective countries were strained. For love of her, Spicca had suggested the plan which was acted on. Spicca's dying bed was lightened by Maria's tender acknowledgement of his devotion to her family.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN; the True Story of a Great Life. By William H. Herndon and Jesse W. Weik. With an Introduction by Horace White. 12mo, 2 vols., pp. 331, 348. New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1892.

[These well-made volumes are, if we mistake not, the third edition of Herndon's "Lincoln." Besides the Introduction, Mr. White contributes to the work the fourth chapter of the second volume, on the Lincoln-Douglas campaign of 1858, this chapter having appeared in the second edition. Mr. Herndon prided himself on having written about Lincoln truthfully and courageously. Much emphasis is laid on two facts relating to the subject of the biography. One of these is that the mother of President Lincoln was the bastard daughter of a woman named Lucy Hanks and a small Virginia farmer or planter. The other fact is that Mr. Lincoln married Mary Todd much against his own wishes and principally as a matter of conscience. Naturally Mr. Lincoln, with his supreme tact, especially after he became prominent in the world, was shy of even alluding to either of these unfortunate circumstances. Whether they deserve the emphasis put on them by Herndon, every reader will judge for himself. In the large collection of printed matter relating to Lincoln, Herndon's biography is likely to hold permanently a valued place, notwithstanding his defects as a biographer, these defects being mainly that he for many years constantly saw Lincoln too nearly to get a good perspective view of him, and that Herndon was deficient in general cultivation and literary skill. Well put by Mr. White are two important points relating to Mr. Lincoln.]

At the time when Mr. Lincoln was unconsciously preparing himself to be the nation's leader in a great crisis, the only means of gaining public attention was by public speech. The press did not exist for him, or for the people among whom he lived. The ambitious young men of the day must make their mark by oratory, or not at all. There was no division of labor between the speaker and the editor. If a man was to gain any popularity, he must gain it by talking into the faces of the people. He must have a ready tongue and must be prepared to meet all comers and to accept all challenges. Stump-speaking, wrestling, story-telling, and horse-racing were the only amusements of the people. In the first three of these Lincoln excelled. He grew up in this atmosphere, as did all his rivals. It was a school to develop all the debating powers that the community possessed, and to bring them to a high degree of perfection. Politics was not necessary to success, but plainness of diction was. The successful speaker was he who could make himself best understood by the common people, and in turn could best understand them.

Among the earliest accounts that we get of Mr. Lincoln we find him talking to other boys from some kind of a platform. He had a natural gift, and he exercised it as opportunity came to him. When he arrived at man's estate, these opportunities came as often as could be desired. Other young men gifted in this same way were growing up around him. Douglas, Baker, Trumbull, Hardin, Browning, Yates, Archibald Williams, and others, were among them. All these had the same kind of training for public preferment that Lincoln had; some of them had more book-learning, but not much more. We have his own word for it that he was as ambitious of such preferment as was Douglas; and this was putting it in the superlative degree.

The popular conception of Mr. Lincoln as one not seeking public honors, but not avoiding public duties, is a *post-bellum* growth, very wide of the mark. He was entirely human in this regard, but his desire for political preferment was hedged about by a sense of obligation to the truth which nothing could shake. This fidelity to truth was ingrained and unchangeable. In all the speeches I ever heard him make—and they were many—he never even insinuated an untruth, nor did he ever fail, when stating his opponent's position to state it fully and fairly. He often stated his opponent's position better than his opponent did or could. To say what was false, or even to leave his hearers under a wrong impression, was impossible for him. Within this high enclosure he was as ambitious of earthly honors as any man of his time.

Furthermore, he was an adept at log-rolling or at any political game that did not involve falsity. I was Secretary of the Republican State Committee of Illinois during some years when he was in active campaign work. He was often present at meetings of the committee,

although not a member, and took part in the committee work. His judgment was very much deferred to in such matters. He was one of the shrewdest politicians of the State. Nobody had had more experience in that way, nobody knew better than he what was passing in the minds of the people. Nobody knew better how to turn things to advantage politically, and nobody was readier to take such advantage, provided it did not involve dishonorable means. He could not cheat people out of their votes any more than out of their money.

The Abraham Lincoln that some people have pictured to themselves, sitting in his dingy law office, working over his cases till the voice of duty roused him, never existed. If this had been his type, he would never have been called at all. It was precisely because he was up and stirring, and in hot, incessant competition with his fellows for earthly honors, that the public eye became fixed upon him and the public ear attuned to his words. Fortunate was it for all of us that he was no shrinking patriot, that he was moved as other men are moved, so that his fellows might take heed of him and know him as one of themselves, and as fit to be their leader in a crisis.

UNTO THE UTTERMOST. By James M. Campbell. New York: Fords, Howard, & Hulbert.

[This is a series of eighteen short religious essays, the first of which is typical of the whole, and gives its title to the volume. The general purpose of the work is to combat the view that man may sink below the possibility of redemption by vicious heredity, and to assert the universality of the Divine purpose of Redemption. We present a sketch of the author's views on the character and influence of the conditions of man's environment.]

NEVER, perhaps, was more weight given than at present to the influence of man's earthly environment upon the shaping of his life and destiny. An ample share of credit is freely accorded to ancestry, physical constitution, climate, education, social position, companionship, home-training, and all the outward conditions and surroundings of life, for the power which they exert in the moulding of character. Indeed, the danger lies in making the earthly environment all in all, so that given the conditions, the product is inevitable. The character of man is thus predestined with the certainty of absolute fate. The doctrine of unconditioned predestination simply shifts ground. Driven from the Divine Will, it takes up its place in the outward environment which the Divine Being has thrown around his creature, man. In either case the result is the same; man is left in the iron grip of a power which he is helpless to resist—a power by which his whole life and destiny are absolutely determined.

An important factor has often been entirely lost sight of in computing the sum total of forces which go to the making up of character, viz., the *divine environment*—the environment of the human soul by the living God. This higher environment qualifies and balances the lower, and just because it is higher, has proportionately more to do in giving form to character and direction to destiny.

The sense of contact with the divine, the impact of the divine upon the human, is made possible because of oneness of relationship and nature. When the divine within man calls to the divine without him, what is it but the child calling to the Father? And when the divine without him calls to the divine within him, what is it but the Father calling to his child.

Between man and his divine environment there is the same wondrous correlation, the same wise adjustment, that there is between man and his earthly environment. The eye and light, the ear and sound, are not more manifestly correlated to each other than are man and God. The unborn feeling of dependence from which it is impossible for man to free himself, implies the existence of something objective upon which man can stay himself, something upon which in his conscious weakness he can securely lean. The principle of dualism which gives to every appetite appropriate objects of gratification; to every mental faculty appropriate external objects upon which to exercise itself, gives to the religious feeling its appropriate satisfaction and support. Objective supply is correlated to subjective want. "Apart from Me" says Christ "ye can do nothing." Alas for him who will not go out of himself to Christ for power to overcome the evils of his earthly environment, but withdraws within himself, refusing in his pride and self-sufficiency to avail himself of the inspiring, purifying, and ennobling influences which have been thrown around him, and made available for his redemption. But happy the man who can say with Jacob Boehme: "The element of the bird is the air; the element of the fish is the water, the element of the salamander is the fire, and the heart of God is my element." Man was made for God as the ship is made for the sea, and when he is separated from God—like a stranded ship lying high and dry upon the beach, rotting in the sun—he is out of his native element. Abiding in God he not only lives, but he *moves*.

The Press.

POLITICAL.

THE OFFICES.

THE SPIRIT AND INTENTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

The chief political topic of the past week has been the probable attitude of Mr. Cleveland as President toward the "spoilsmen" of his party. The notable Brooklyn *Eagle* article, and Mr. Cleveland's utterance at the Villard dinner and the Manhattan Club reception, have excited the keenest interest. Hardly less interesting is the continued talk about the determination of the New York politicians to elect Mr. Edward Murphy to the United States Senate.

On Nov. 16 the Brooklyn *Eagle* published the following:

Grover Cleveland made no promises to Tammany Hall; he made none to Richard Croker; he made none to Edward Murphy, Jr.; he made none to William F. Sheehan; he made none to anybody, at the time of the dinner [at the Victoria Hotel] at which they and Messrs. Harrity, Whitney, Don M. Dickinson, and others were present, or at any other time. His making no promises was not due to his not being asked to make them. He was asked to make them, and he absolutely refused to make them.

That was not the first time he had been asked to make them, after his nomination. It was the second and the last time. There was no third time.

When the men who made that first experiment against Grover Cleveland's freedom received that information, they heard something drop. When they came to, they found it was themselves. Thereafter they were under no delusions or illusions. As many of them as were present at the misrepresenting "dinner" must have watched with interest the temerity of such others as renewed the experiment.

At the dinner those who told Grover Cleveland in substance that certain "promises," or "situations," or "conditions," or "understandings," or "engagements," or the like, would be made to the campaign, and to make the workers of that he and his date was meant to be "a Democratic" were saying their say without interruption. The truth as to the practitioners on Mr. Cleveland's courage and freedom then learned is this: They learned that Mr. Cleveland would make no promises or anything of the sort to any of them, or to or for any others through them; that he had not sought the nomination which, on the contrary, had sought him; that he considered the success of the ticket in this State a matter of much more importance to them than to him; that he repelled the idea that his Democracy was questionable by them or doubtful by anyone; that they knew he was aware who had been his friends before nomination and would know who had and who had not been his friends after election; that he would have no friends to reward on account of friendship, and no former opponents to punish on account of former opposition; that he would go to election or to defeat equally free and absolutely uncommitted; but that, if the Democratic people and ticket were beaten in this State by the Democratic machine, another Democratic organization was ready to take its place at once, and that, in such case, the youngest man present would not live years enough to see that machine sufficiently strong to win or to betray a cause thereafter, or one of their number ever sitting in a State or National Convention again.

Justice requires the statement that no one better understood or on the instant more heartily sustained the ex-President's position than Richard Croker. The support of Tammany and the "calling down" of every lukewarm "leader," "worker," or "business dependent" who was inclined "to be cold on Cleveland" speak their results in the vote of New York City. Nor is it believed that Edward Murphy, Jr., misunderstood what he heard. Certainly not, if he was, as reported, the man "who read the riot act" to David B. Hill, which preceded the latter's belated "coming out" in Brooklyn, with twenty lines of sneers for "independents," one line for Cleveland and Stevenson, and four yards of "Jeffersonian principles." Certainly William F. Sheehan did not misunderstand the relation of success to salvation in his case. Erie County's vote for the national ticket shows that.

At the dinner of the Single Tax Club on Nov. 16 Mr. Thomas G. Shearman alluded to the *Eagle* article, and gave a lively version of what was said at the Victoria Hotel dinner. According to Mr. Shearman, Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan was the spokesman for the New York bosses on that occasion, and Mr. Cleveland made answer to him as follows:

Mr. Sheehan, I have listened with the utmost attention to what you have said. I have followed you very carefully, and I think I understand you perfectly; and what I have to say in reply, Mr. Sheehan, is, that I'll be damned before I pledge myself to any man on any subject whatever, and I'll be doubly damned before I

give to you those particular pledges for which you have asked at this particular time.

Mr. Croker and Mr. Murphy have since admitted that Mr. Cleveland made no pledges of any kind. They claim, however, that he was not asked to make any, or to do anything more than give his sanction to the opposition to an anti-Tammany municipal ticket in New York City—a sanction that (they say) he readily vouchsafed.

On Nov. 17, Mr. Henry Villard gave a dinner in Mr. Cleveland's honor at Sherry's. Mr. Cleveland made the following speech:

Mr. Villard and Gentlemen: I find it impossible to rid myself at this moment of the conflicting emotions which stir within me. I see here assembled good and staunch friends who have labored incessantly and devotedly for the success which has crowned Democratic efforts in the canvass just closed, and I cannot forget how greatly these efforts have been characterized by personal attachment and friendship for the candidate selected to carry the Democratic banner. This awakens a sense of gratitude which I as a grateful pleader for me to thankfully acknowledge. I confess, too, that I have fully shared in the partisan satisfaction which our great victory is calculated to arouse in every heart so thoroughly Democratic as mine. It is seldom given to any man to contemplate such a splendid campaign, so masterfully arranged in his behalf by such good friends, followed by such a stupendous and complete triumph.

I should not, perhaps, introduce anything sombre on this occasion, but I know you will forgive me when I say that every feeling of jubilation and even my sense of gratitude is so tempered as to be almost entirely obscured by a realization, nearly painful, of the responsibility I have assumed in the sight of the American people. My love of country, my attachment to the principles of true Democracy, my appreciation of the obligation I have entered into with the best and most confiding people in the world, and a consciousness of my own weakness and imperfections, all conspire to fill my mind with sober and oppressing reflection.

When I consider all that we have to do as a party charged with the control of the Government, I feel that our campaign, instead of being concluded, is but just begun. What shall our performance be of the contract we have made with our countrymen, and how well shall we justify the trust they have imposed in us? If we see nothing in our victory but a license to revel in partisan spoils, we shall fail at every point. If we merely profess to enter upon our work, and if we make apparent endeavor to do it a cover for seeking partisan advantage, we shall invite contempt and disgrace. If we attempt to discharge our duty to the people without complete party harmony in patriotic action, we shall demonstrate our incompetency.

I thank God that far above all doubts and misgivings, and away beyond all difficulties, we may constantly see the light of hope and safety. The light we see is the illumination from the principles of true, honest, and pure Democracy, showing the way in all times of danger, and leading us to the fulfillment of political duty and the redemption of all our pledges. This light is kindled in the love of justice and in devotion to the people's rights. It is bright in a constant patriotism and in a nation's promise. Let us not be misled to our undoing by other lights of false Democracy which may be kindled in broken faith, and which, shining in hypocrisy, will, if followed, lure us to the rocks of failure and disgrace. If we see stern labor ahead of us, and if difficulties loom upon our horizon, let us remember that in thickest weather the mariner watches most anxiously for his true light.

Who in our party charged with any responsibility to the people has not pledged his devotion to the principles of true Democracy, and who among us has made pledges with intent to deceive? I have faith in the manliness and truthfulness of the Democratic party.

My belief in our principles and my faith in our party constitute my trust that we shall answer the expectations of our countrymen, and shall raise high aloft the standard of true Democracy, to fix the gaze for many years to come of a prosperous, a happy, and a contented people.

On Nov. 19 Mr. Cleveland, in his speech at the reception tendered him by the Manhattan Club, said:

In the present mood of the people neither our party nor any other can hold the confidence of the people by merely promising and distributing the spoils of party supremacy. The people are thinking of principles and of policies, and they will not be satisfied with anything short of the utmost good faith in the redemption of pledges to serve them in their collective body by the giving to them of honest and wise Government. I would not have this otherwise. I am anxious that the Democratic party shall see that its only hope of successfully meeting the situation is by being absolutely and patriotically true to itself and its professions. This is a sure guarantee of success. I know of no other.

New York Sun (Dem.), Nov. 19.—The Democrats do not shy at the time honored party principle of rotation in office. They have also much higher respect for their own purposes and policy than for the adverse criticism of cranky anti-American doctrinaires. Organization is to be one of the most powerful factors for keeping the Democracy in office as it was for getting it into office.

New York Evening Post (Ind.-Dem.), Nov. 17.—To the question why did Tammany then

support Mr. Cleveland so enthusiastically, if it was not to get the kind of reward which Tammany most values—namely, offices and power, particularly after it had so strenuously opposed his nomination—the answer is very easy. Those who ask it apparently class Tammany with the Barnburners or Conscience Whigs, who bolted under the solemn obligation of patriotic conviction. Tammany opposed Mr. Cleveland at Chicago because it did not like him, but it supported him because its present managers are far shrewder men and take longer views than John Kelly. They want to maintain their standing in the Democratic party, and get a hearing and have some influence in future national conventions, particularly now that New York is ceasing to be a pivotal State. This would be impossible if they kept on "knifing" or defeating every candidate who, against their opposition, had secured the required majority in the Convention. If, after what happened in 1888, another Democratic nominee had been overthrown through their treachery, they would have had very great difficulty indeed in getting a chance to be heard, and to vote at Presidential conventions hereafter, and any such exclusion from the national party councils could not but tell on the power and permanency of the organization in this State and city. It is as certain as anything of the kind can be that Mr. Cleveland takes office with fewer pledges, with less sense of obligation to any person or society or club, than any President who has entered the White House within the memory of living men.

Baltimore Sun (Dem.), Nov. 18.—If Mr. Shearman's story be true, this may be regarded as Mr. Cleveland's first veto, and one that is likely to be followed by others equally emphatic, though possibly more parliamentary, if objectionable propositions and measures are submitted to him. Whether true or not in detail, it is like Grover Cleveland's way of saying and doing things. Anybody who thinks he is going to "run" the next Administration for Mr. Cleveland will require some time to recover his breath after announcing his intention.

Pittsburgh Leader (Dem.), Nov. 20.—Mr. Cleveland's speech at the Villard dinner goes a long way to corroborate the Brooklyn *Eagle's* claim that the doctrine, "To the victor belongs the spoils," will not be a cardinal one, or even a cordially accepted one, with the new Administration. Before the election appearances were against the ex-President. It was next to impossible to believe that Tammany Hall could have changed from bitter hostility to enthusiastic support of Mr. Cleveland without the assurance of a reward. Yet, unless Mr. Cleveland is amazingly insincere and the reports of the last few days with reference to his attitude towards Tammany are amazingly incorrect, the expected carnival of spoliation is not down on the bills, and the country is likely to be treated to a repetition of the calm, conservative mode of procedure with reference to the distribution of patronage which marked the previous Cleveland régime. The presumption is, in short, that Grover Cleveland is as much of a civil service reformer to-day as he was when he first won the Presidency. If so, all honor to him.

St. Louis Republic (Dem.), Nov. 18.—There is reason to believe that Mr. Cleveland is a stronger partisan and more thoroughly a party man now than he was when nominated in 1884 or during a large part of his Administration. He has seen more than he ever suspected before of the way in which the Federal offices have been used, and almost of necessity will be used, in political contests. After the defeat of 1888 he realized that if a Democratic President was to be elected he must be elected by the systematic work of organized Democracy. All these facts have been pretty well understood by other party workers besides Messrs. Croker, Murphy, and Sheehan, and if they were not satisfied with this general knowledge there is not the slightest reason to believe that Mr. Cleveland would endeavor to satisfy them by specific promises or pledges.

We believe the regular Democracy of New York will be treated with due consideration and accorded proper recognition. This will come, however, not from any promises or pledges made, but from the fact that Mr. Cleveland understands politics better than he used to. It is safe to say, too, that he will not be deterred from doing what he believes to be just by any of these attempts to stir up discord between himself and the party leaders in New York.

Chicago Evening Post (Ind.-Dem.), Nov. 19.—The rather sombre character of Mr. Cleveland's speech at the Villard dinner has given rise to the report of the breaking down of his health, but the better explanation of the cause is that he has come to a full comprehension of the herculean task before him in contending with the army of camp followers. At any rate every good citizen must hope that this is the explanation, and that his health is not impaired, for the country does not want an Administration headed by Stevenson.

Charleston News and Courier (Dem.), Nov. 19.—"If we see nothing in our victory but license to revel in partisan spoils, we shall fail at every point." It is well for some of us to keep that warning in mind. The men who desire to be recognized as "leaders" of the party now, should not lead only in the scramble for place, but in the work of uniting and harmonizing the party, and putting it in condition for good work when work is called for. The record during the past few years is not one for us to be proud of. Whoever is to blame for it, that is the fact, and we should try to improve on it, by reuniting the party on a sound basis. That is our part, and our plain duty. If we perform it only, we shall have discharged the duty that lies nearest to us and will be in position to perform others as they are presented. It is more important for us to get together and stay together than to capture all the offices in the gift of the Administration. We cannot hope to command the respect and confidence of the party, or to have any standing in it, so long as we are divided in everything but the common desire for office.

Raleigh News and Observer (Dem.), Nov. 19.—All the same Mr. Cleveland may be expected to recognize that those who have worked and have toiled in the struggle just ended to secure victory, are entitled to honorable recognition. Honorable recognition is what the people expect for those who have exerted themselves in their behalf, and Mr. Cleveland will not disappoint them.

New York Tribune (Rep.), Nov. 22.—Mr. Cleveland's solicitude is perfectly natural and undoubtedly sincere. Being secure in his own place, he dreads the encounter with a wrangling crowd of place-seekers, few of whom he can satisfy and most of whom he must displease. But the majority against him is enormous, and he may as well make up his mind to tackle at once his ungracious and ungrateful task. He will have to meet in March the largest and most clamorous army of office-seekers that ever made life a burden to an incoming President. They will not take no for an answer so long as there's a Republican name on a Government pay-roll. He may not think that that's the meaning of the election, but they do, and they will make it mean so right off or there'll be trouble. Meantime, if he desires to promote hilarity at the gatherings called to do him honor, he will do well to avoid further allusion to the "license to revel in partisan spoils." We commend to him the example of the colored preacher, who, having delivered a powerful sermon on chicken stealing, remarked that he should not do it again, as "it seemed to cast a sort of gloom over the congregation."

Philadelphia Evening Telegraph (Ind.-Rep.), Nov. 19.—The President-elect is not without experience in the Executive office. At this hour he cannot but recall the pages of history recorded during his own former Administration. Each passing moment must bring to him

vivid recollections of the tremendous surging of the partisan waves that marked the early hours of his former term in the Presidency. He cannot but think of the resolute way in which, with apparent sincerity and extraordinary determination of purpose, he sought to stem the partisan tide, only to fail most miserably at the end of a few weeks. He personally called to one important office, the head of which had it in his power, according to political custom, to keep in place 40,000 men, or to remove them and substitute others, a man of singular probity and courage. Mr. Cleveland was enamored of Malcolm Hay, and was evidently in full sympathy with his exalted ideas of public duty. Yet, when the gifted and high-minded 1st Assistant Postmaster-General fell by the wayside, there came in his place—and at the immediate personal demand of his official superior, who had no sympathy whatever with his honest reform ideas and methods—a man with an axe broad, sharp, and ready for business. There never was a greater transformation in the history of government. But the President looked on with indifference. He had fought his battle and—surrendered. Hay died. Stevenson swung his weapon of decapitation until all records were eclipsed, and today—he is Vice-President-elect of the United States. In view of such facts it seems like the hollowest mockery for Cleveland to make such a high-toned, patriotic, and thrilling appeal for the support "of the best and most confiding people in the world"; and as though suddenly, sadly, and impressively recognizing the real situation, coming down out of the clouds of lofty non-partisan patriotism into the fearful quagmire of practical partisan politics, he makes his final bow to the "manliness and truthfulness of the Democratic party." Aye! aye! and there we are, and the more's the pity. However, let the American people find much comfort in the one thought that the coming Executive, with added experience, knowledge, and power, will, more zealously and courageously than before, seek to administer the affairs of the Government upon a thoroughly honorable and efficient basis. He is a man of high ideals and loves to revel in the delights of imagination. He also undoubtedly means to do the best he can. Let his hands be strengthened for the great work ahead. He will need all the support he can get, all the confidence that can be justly bestowed.

Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.-Rep.), Nov. 21.—His character was the bond and warrant Mr. Cleveland gave to the people of his regard for the popular welfare, and they accepted it as satisfactory. If his election did not mean that, it had no meaning. Since the election, on different occasions, and notably in the very remarkable address he delivered at the Villard dinner last week, Mr. Cleveland gave strong testimony to the reasonableness of his countrymen's confidence in his character. Not more impressive was the solemn language of that address than the manner of its author during its delivery. If any who have read it have not been convinced that every word of it was inspired by the profoundest convictions of duty to the whole body of the people, by the purest public spirit, and by an overwhelming sense of the grave responsibility lately imposed by the country upon the speaker, all those who heard it knew that it had its inspiration in the mind and heart of a sincere, honest, wise statesman, to whom public office is truly a public trust.

Cleveland Leader (Rep.), Nov. 19.—We imagined that the President-elect would be somewhat dazed when he contemplated the task of governing the people to-day on a platform taken in part from the Constitution framed by the Confederate wing of his party over thirty years ago. But, "beyond all difficulties," he sees "the light of hope and safety," and that light "is the illumination from the principles of true, honest, pure Democracy." What light can it be that thus bursts upon the vision of Mr. Cleveland like a second star of Bethlehem? It fills him with hope and clears his pathway of all obstacles. It is

not the bleared light emanating from the homes of Tammany satchems. Nor is it the dim gleams of the old Jimmie Buchanan Democracy. It must be the beacon-light that shot its rays from the Chicago Convention over a startled country revealing the dead forms of Calhounism and wild-cat currency, or else it is not a genuine Democratic illumination. We have the word of some seven hundred representative Democrats that the pure, unadulterated Democracy overflowed in that wild-cat, Confederate platform. Will Mr. Cleveland follow it? During the campaign he dodged it. It shed no rays upon his letter of acceptance or his speeches. In the campaign which is now opening he sees "the light of other days," the Chicago Convention days, and he will follow it as the French at Ivry followed the white plume of Henri of Navarre.

Pittsburgh Dispatch (Rep.), Nov. 20.—The resort to the emphasis of the word usually—and we believe in Mr. Shearman's report—expressed by dashes, is not likely to be seriously defended. Nor, we may add, is it to be seriously attacked. It was a way of impressing the person to which it was addressed, with the fact that Mr. Cleveland meant what he said. As to the charge of ingratitude, that is more serious, but it is also disproved by the facts of the case. On the theory that the story is true, at the time that the remark was made, Tammany had not even, by the most wanton spoils doctrine, the slightest claim on Mr. Cleveland's gratitude. It had opposed his nomination. At that time it was making known its intention to support him in the campaign for reasons which were doubtless satisfactory to itself. When one of the members tried to exact a very high price for that service, Mr. Cleveland emphatically refused. With that refusal made before Tammany had done a thing to aid Mr. Cleveland's election, it is simply purblind political prejudice to assert that it was ungrateful.

Cincinnati Times-Star (Rep.), Nov. 17.—The intimation said to have dropped from the lips of Mr. Cleveland that he intends to run the machine himself, naturally strikes a panic into the Tammany crowd. Has Tammany humped itself in vain? Does loyal support of the Presidential ticket by the bosses in New York City count for nothing? It is a sad probability that such will prove to be the case. After all, Mr. Cleveland owes nothing to the Hill-Crocker crowd. They fought him tooth and nail at Chicago. They are not in agreement with the national party on the tariff issue. They are and always have been simply after the spoils. Moreover, Mr. Cleveland would have gained the victory without their support. No President ever stood in a more independent position with reference to the professional politicians of his party than Mr. Cleveland will occupy when he enters the White House.

Brooklyn Standard-Union (Rep.), Nov. 19.—While Mr. Cleveland refers with massive complacency to his Democratic heart, it seems that his head is drifting to Mugwumpery.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.), Nov. 19.—Mr. Cleveland says he is glad the Democrats won. The chances are, however, that a good many Democrats will be sorry for it before half of Cleveland's term is ended.

Rochester Post-Express (Ind.), Nov. 18.—Mr. Cleveland called in Messrs. Sheehan, Murphy, and Croker to come to some understanding with them; that was well known at the time and cannot be denied now. An understanding was reached; and it was carried out promptly by all parties. It was clear that Sheehan and Murphy were to fling the regular party organization into the canvass with enthusiasm and carry the State if they could; and that Mr. Croker was to bring Tammany Hall into line with a tremendous majority. This was their task and they accomplished it handsomely. It is clear that Mr. Cleveland was to suppress the organization formed by his friends at the Syracuse Convention and to discredit any factional opposition to the regular Democracy of the State: to prevent any

Democratic ticket from being put into the field against Tammany Hall in New York City; and to compel the papers that were especially hostile to that organization, such as the *Times*, the *Evening Post*, and *Harper's Weekly*, to acquiesce in the triumph of Tammany. Mr. Cleveland did all this in admirable style. The fact of an understanding is as plain as the fact of the dinner party; and what is the use of discussing the terms when the subsequent events show what they must have been?

THE GREAT MURPHY ISSUE.

The discussion about the candidacy of Edward Murphy, Jr., for the United States Senate, shows increasing intensity. The New York newspapers that are regarded as specially representative of Mr. Cleveland have joined in strong opposition to Mr. Murphy. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.), last Monday, announced that Mr. Cleveland had personally requested Mr. Murphy to withdraw from the race, and the New York *World* (Dem.) repeated this statement with emphasis on Tuesday. On the other hand the New York *Sun* (Tammany Dem.) declared on Tuesday that it was unfounded, and ridiculed it.

New York Sun (Tammany Dem.), Nov. 22.—Mr. Cleveland will doubtless see through the shallow Mugwump device, now fully exposed, for carrying on the old campaign of anti-Democracy. The attempt is lively to get him to join in by opposing beforehand the selection as Senator of Mr. Murphy, a stalwart Democrat, and as loyal as he is stalwart, on the ground that such a choice would be an act of hostility to himself. These are the same arguments and the same advocates that were behind the campaign to prevent New York from electing a Democratic Mayor in 1890, the year of the Force Bill.

Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.), Nov. 21.—If existing organizations determine on a war against Cleveland's Administration, at the beginning, to break it down, other organizations quite ready to take the place of the former ones and fully equipped to do it will move to the support of the Administration everywhere and at once. They would in the logic of things and by the habits of politics, as well as by the laws of human nature, have a claim of exclusive recognition in return for exclusive support. We notice that a Hill paper in Lockport says that with Hill and Murphy as Senators, "Senatorial courtesy" will require Cleveland to make them farmers-general of all the New York offices and assistant-Presidents, so far as this State is concerned. The fact that Mr. Murphy's candidacy is urged as a form of war on Grover Cleveland certainly ought to make his success doubtful and difficult. The men most interested in not having him succeed are the present machinists, who are said to be bent on electing him. There is, however, no law against suicide in politics.

New York Morning Advertiser (Rep.), Nov. 20.—Godkin and his merry crew of Mugwumps labored zealously to place Murphy's party in supreme control of the Government, well knowing its characteristics and tendencies and purposes. They ought to be delighted with the fact that it is proposed to send Murphy to the Senate instead of Pat Divver or Pat Gleason.

MATERIAL FOR THE HISTORIAN.

AMIALE REMARKS FROM COL. JOHN A. COCKERILL'S "MORNING ADVERTISER."

Nov. 18.—In due time Mr. Cleveland will snub Croker and Murphy and all their crowd, because it is his nature to play big chief. He never failed to repudiate the claims of the people who served him best.

Nov. 19.—It was not his "love of country" that filled his "mind with sober and oppressive reflection" some thirty years ago, if our memory serves us. It was rather the question as to how he could escape the draft or get the money together to consecrate a substitute for

the unconstitutional war against the Calhounists, who were striving to destroy the Republic, that gave him "sober and oppressive reflection" at that time.

Nov. 20.—The *Brooklyn Eagle*, which is a low-browed organ of the rag-tag Democracy, turns up its nose at Edward Murphy because he loves the truly Democratic sports known as prize-fighting and cock-fighting. And they do say that up to the year 1882 Grover Cleveland's tastes were, if anything, less refined than Murphy's, and fully as Democratic.

Nov. 21.—As at present organized the Democratic party is a Socialistic, revolutionary, retrogressive, degrading, and un-American organization, devoid of patriotism and the spirit of progress. As such, Hogg, of Texas, represents it just a shade better than the porcine Cleveland, who seems to be restrained as yet by a sense of obligation to Society as he finds it. . . . In point of ability Mr. Murphy is the peer of Grover Cleveland. He has probably read more and learned more. He is certainly more of a gentleman in his intercourse with mankind. We do not say that he is the proper person to represent New York—the Empire State—in the Senate of the United States; but he is as well equipped, morally, socially, and intellectually, for the Senate as Grover Cleveland is for the Presidency. This proposition we are ready to maintain against all comers.

Nov. 22.—It may be that Mr. Cleveland is annoyed by spoilsmen who are tugging at his doorbell, but he is not worrying. He recognizes no claims, he cares nothing for friendships, and being so constituted he can contemplate the disappointments of mankind with the calm indifference that distinguished Mrs. Thrale's horse when a neighbor's cow died. A sensitive, delicately strung man would be harassed and grieved to find himself unable to supply a fat office to every worthy Democrat, but Mr. Cleveland will turn his back upon the thousands who come pleading to him as coldly as the heathen idol accepts sacrifices. He is not worried. He simply wants to get out into the woods, where he feels at home.

VIEWS OF TRADE JOURNALS.

SPECIMEN COMMENTS ON THE ELECTION.

The Manufacturer (Protection organ, Philadelphia), Nov. 19.—Every prudent business man in the country greeted the result of the late election with a determination to prepare his affairs for the revolutionary change which was thereby indicated. Not one in ten thousand of the movements in this behalf will be reported in the public journals or will be known outside of a narrow circle. The manufacturers who were preparing to expand their operations under the conditions of promise and prosperity produced by the existing tariff law, have almost uniformly suspended their preparations. Buildings which were to be extended will be permitted to remain as they are; new mills which were projected will not be erected; new machinery which was to be put in will not be ordered. The immediate, inevitable loss to the productive industry of the country from these changes of plans is incalculable, but vast. Moreover, merchants will buy more carefully with the hope that prices will decline, and in such departments of business as the wool trade there is likely to be such stagnation as has not appeared for a decade. The nation will pay heavily at once for the triumph of reaction and destructiveness, and the cost in the coming year will be but a fraction of the cost when the Southern Democracy begins its assault upon its ancient enemy—Northern industry. The country has passed from a period of tranquility and prosperity into an era of storm and disturbance and distress.

Iron Age (New York), Nov. 17.—The Presidential contest of this year terminates in a revolution. It is of a much more peaceful character than revolutions are wont to be, but it is nevertheless a revolution. After quivering in the balance for several years, favoring first one side and then the other, public sentiment has at last pronounced unmistakably in favor of

lower duties. . . . Our transatlantic friends will make a serious mistake if they rely on the easy possession of any considerable portions of our markets through the coming revisions of tariff duties. The American manufacturers were never before so well equipped for a successful contest, since they have for years encountered the fiercest domestic competition. Many of our manufacturing establishments are admittedly the finest in the world, and our engineers have succeeded in attaining a larger output per man employed than was deemed possible but a few years since. The national resources in raw material and skilled labor are beyond those of any other country in the world, and American energy, enterprise, and pluck will forbid the surrender to outside competitors of any considerable part of the home market now under American control.

Textile Record (Philadelphia), November.—The results of the late elections were not wholly unexpected, in view of the decided reaction against the Protective policy in 1890; but, nevertheless, they were seriously disappointing to Protectionists. The conclusion can hardly be avoided that while nearly or quite one-half of the American people remain faithful to strictly Protective principles, the remainder of the people are willing to try experiments with principles of a contrary character. The generation that has come into the field since the war knows nothing from practical experience of Free Trade, and the lessons of history, in such cases, are apt to be regarded with indifference. The amazing prosperity of this nation no doubt appears to many persons to have come in the ordinary course of nature, and not as a consequence of wise legislation. Possibly we have had so much prosperity that we require the discipline of adversity; and we are not unlikely to have whatever advantage may accrue from this, for, while all the other nations of the world but one are more carefully protecting their industries, we seem likely to make a strong movement in the opposite direction.

Textile World (Boston), November.—As the first surprise wears off and we look at the situation calmly, there doesn't seem much occasion for tears just at present. There is no reason to fear any immediate impairment of the prosperity of the textile manufacturing industries. The first effect of the election has been to create a conservative feeling as to expansion of productive capacity, and to check the plans for new mills and enlargements, which would surely have followed the election of the Republican candidates. Almost every report of projected new mills and enlargements which we received within a short time of the election was conditioned upon a result favorable to the Protective party. Now manufacturers will wait and see how things are going before they enlarge their plants. This will prevent what might have been an over-production and will strengthen the present healthy condition of the market. . . . The new Administration will come into power with the country in a highly prosperous condition, and doubtless the overwhelming majority which has expressed at the polls its desire for a new order of affairs, has as earnest a wish for the continuance of that prosperity as the defeated minority. Success is not always a test of merit, but as patriotic Americans, sinking partisan feeling, we certainly hope that in this case success at the polls may be followed by the successful administration of the affairs of this great nation for the good of all, and to the detriment of none.

New York Handels-Zeitung, Nov. 19.—We do not believe that Mr. Cleveland will permit himself to be driven by the politicians to take any step clearly unwelcome to the business interests of the country in general. An immediate and sudden change in our tariff policy would involve large losses to many of our manufacturers and importers, since the present Protective tariff has been in force only a comparatively short time. It seems to us that a course far wiser and more practical than the extra session idea would be to appoint a Tariff

Commission, charged with the duty of undertaking a thorough revision of the tariff next summer and presenting a complete new Tariff Bill to Congress at the time of its meeting in December, 1893. . . . It is well known that Mr. Cleveland is a perfectly resolute opponent of "spoils" politics, and a confirmed friend of civil service reform; therefore all the well-laid party plans for the distribution of the offices under the new President are to be regarded as premature. It is very probable that Mr. Cleveland, in making his appointments, will give recognition in a special manner to the German element, which, as we all know, contributed extraordinarily to his election.

St. Louis Grocer, Nov. 17.—The threats of stump speakers, and the predictions of financial disasters indulged in by party papers no longer excite fear in the minds of our business men. We have learned that this country is too great and grand, and that our natural possibilities are too well determined, to be affected by the success or defeat of any political party. Even prior to the election, and at a time when excitement was at its height, and when a large proportion of the voters were giving up much of their time and attention to a consideration of the questions at issue, there was no visible falling off in merchandise movements, and the shipment of staple lines from all the jobbing centres were rather above the average for the corresponding seasons of last year and the year before.

Shoe and Leather Gazette (St. Louis), Nov. 17.—The election was a revolution, but even those who voted on the "wrong side" have no fears that business will be unfavorably affected. Evidently one of the strong points of President Cleveland is the fact that he inspires all sides with confidence.

Jewelers' Weekly (New York), Nov. 16.—There is no place in the jewelry trade for howls of discontent and prophecies of calamity as a result of the Presidential election. The business of the country is too substantial at this time to justify panicky conditions.

United States Tobacco Journal (New York), Nov. 19.—The tobacco trade can go on quite undisturbed as far as the immediate effects of the recent crash of McKinleyism are concerned.

ENGLISH OPINION ON THE ELECTION.

London Times, Nov. 10.—If the unqualified Protectionism of the McKinley tariff were in favor, as the Republicans have been boasting, with the masses of the people, the Democrats could not have swept all before them as they did on Tuesday. How far the Democrats may be able or willing to go in the direction of tariff reform is, we admit, another matter.

London Standard, Nov. 10.—As far as this country is concerned, the victory of either one or the other candidate is not, in a political sense, a matter of very great importance. Whichever party be in power, there almost invariably arise occasions on which the Government of the United States fails, more or less, in courtesy and consideration towards Great Britain. But everybody knows that these disagreeable incidents are mere electoral manoeuvres addressed to the most ignorant portion of the population, and that the good sense of the serious portion of the American community would never allow them to sow grave discord, much less to establish an open breach, between the two peoples. It is somewhat uncertain what will be the effect, in the immediate future, of the Democratic victory on the commercial policy of the Republic. Englishmen would hardly be human if, quite apart from any speculation as to their trade interests, they were not both delighted and amused by the catastrophe which has overtaken the McKinleyites. Their power to injure the capital and the working population of Great Britain was happily never as complete as they wish to make it. But we have it from their own lips that they desire the paralysis of our industry, as far as American markets are

concerned, and, to that extent, we are entertained and gratified by their discomfiture.

London Daily News, Nov. 10.—Our New York correspondent thinks that the high tariff has been defeated forever, and that the country is on the road towards ultimate Free Trade. At present it has only decided for freer trade than before. Even Mr. Cleveland cannot move faster than the nation, and the economic heresies of half a life time are not to be extirpated in a day. The "Machine" in New York politics has received a deadly blow in this election, for under its other name of Tammany, as we have seen, it has been compelled to give Mr. Cleveland a reluctant support. It was time. Many of its leaders have nothing but the differences of time and place to distinguish them from the sinister heroes of Sallust. As a stern and uncompromising opponent of jobbery Mr. Cleveland has from the first defied this faction and disdained its support. It is no small part of his triumph that he has now beat it down under his feet.

London Morning Post, Nov. 10.—For the second time a representative of the party who fought the War of Secession, and who were defeated, enters on the highest office in the Union, and American citizens are to be congratulated on the proof which this second victory of the Democratic party affords of the completeness with which the old gulf between North and South has been filled.

London Speaker, Nov. 12.—We need not expect any sweeping revision of the tariff, but an instant attack upon it may be looked for as soon as the new Administration is formed. Duties will be lowered where most oppressive, the iniquitous bounty system abolished, and wool and other raw material placed in the free list. The civil service will be pulled out of the rut of party politics; a drag will be put on the aggressions of plutocracy; an effort will be made to purify political life, and to ensure honest administration—to carry out Mr. Cleveland's maxim that "public office is a public trust." Mr. Cleveland's victory is an encouragement, and a good omen for the people of France, Germany, and other countries who are suffering from the evils of Protection, and is a crushing blow to the section of the Tories who, with encouragement from Lord Salisbury, have been suggesting retaliation and trying to revive Protectionist heresies.

London Daily Telegraph, Nov. 10.—Mr. Cleveland is not likely to adopt any heroic measures in the direction of Free Trade when he assumes the command of affairs. Moreover, with a decline in the price of manufactured articles wages would go down in America, which would set the workmen against the farmers and professional people. However, the result probably means something—if not much—in the way of a political, fiscal, and commercial policy—not quite so nakedly selfish and exclusive as Mr. Harrison's and Mr. Blaine's.

London Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 10.—Any alteration which may be made in the tariff cannot but affect us beneficially. And, whether or no Mr. Cleveland shall find himself strong enough to take a decided trend away from Protection, we have still an occasion of joy. With the disappearance of Mr. Blaine and General Harrison our relations with the United States are likely to improve vastly. To be sure, Tammany Hall is of Mr. Cleveland's party, but he is now independent of that corrupt power; and, even so, Mr. Blaine's shameful attempt to arouse the animosity of the Irish-American against this country has fallen flat, and profited him nothing. After all, there may be some hope for Tammany.

London Star, Nov. 10.—The election of Mr. Cleveland will be received with undisguised pleasure abroad, where McKinleyism has had a blighting effect on trade. It is an awkward blow to our "Fair Traders," who have recently, under encouragement from Lord Salisbury, been trying to revive the Protectionist heresy in this country. Here is Mr. Balfour to-day

reported as saying that he entirely agrees with Lord Salisbury's Protectionist speech at Hastings. The attempt to revive Protection found its only excuse in the "success" of McKinleyism. How do our reactionaries like that "success" to-day?

Yorkshire Herald, Nov. 10.—People were afraid to talk about Free Trade when everything remained in doubt, but it is now seen that the people were all the time smarting under the burdens of dear food and dear materials in every direction, and were resolved in their minds to fling off the incubus at the first moment they could. The Democratic leaders are now no longer afraid to pronounce the hitherto tabooed phrase "Free Trade."

Sheffield Independent, Nov. 10.—McKinleyism has received its death-blow. Weighed in the balance and found wanting, the policy of ultra Protection which the Republicans inaugurated a little over three years ago is doomed. Before this time next year we may expect to see the policy of "shutting out the foreigner" replaced in the United States by an economic policy which recognizes the necessity of friendly relations with foreign Powers, and that they who would sell abroad must needs buy from abroad.

THE VERDICT, AS UNDERSTOOD BY THE "GLOBE-DEMOCRAT."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.), Nov. 17.—This thing called McKinleyism—this advancing of duties on articles which have been on the dutiable list for from a third of a century to a century—has been condemned finally and eternally by the people. This verdict has been rendered twice, and after an interval of two years between the judgments. The first verdict may have been hastily given, and without sufficient examination of the evidence, but the second was recorded after reasonable deliberation, and it was more pronounced and emphatic than the first. If the Republican party is to win any victories in the future it must drop McKinleyism immediately and permanently, and send all the men who cling to it to the rear. The party must, of course, adhere to the Protective policy, but it must be Protection of the rational kind—the protection which keeps the interests of consumers as well as those of producers in view. It must be the kind of protection which the party adopted at the beginning of its career, which it began to practically exemplify in the early "70s" by reducing duties discriminatingly but decidedly, and which it maintained until the McKinley school of economists forced themselves to the front. Under this sign the Republicans can again conquer.

FOREIGN MATTERS.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

New York Times, Nov. 23.—In order to retain possession of provinces that do her immeasurably more harm than good, except from a strictly military point of view and by the strategic advantages of the frontier they furnish, the German people are compelled to undergo greater burdens than they endured before they possessed the provinces. For, without doubt, the German possession of the provinces is the only potential cause of war visible in Europe. If they were neutralized, under a guarantee of all the Powers, the European armaments might be so much lessened as almost to disband the enormous armies that now exist. These are considerations that do not appeal to a "war lord," but that are likely to appeal with increasing force to the war lord's people, who would prefer to addict themselves to the arts of peace, but who are compelled to learn and practice the art of war, and after their apprenticeship to it has expired to bestow a large part of their earnings upon the support of their successors. The increased revenue to be obtained from the new taxes will fall short, it is estimated, by some millions of marks of meeting the increased

annual expenditure proposed by the new Army Bill, and will leave unprovided for the entire expenditure required by that measure. The provision seems to foreigners excessive in view of the Triple Alliance, for it appears that Germany is called upon to defend herself single-handed against the possibility of a simultaneous attack upon her eastern and her western frontier, as if she had no allies and stood alone in Europe. Again, the German people are likely to ask what is the national benefit of an alliance that increases instead of diminishing the burdens of every party to it. It is not to be wondered at that the policy of Germany should greatly stimulate emigration to countries in which oppressive taxation for military purposes is unknown, nor that it should be followed by the rapid and formidable growth at home of a Socialism that becomes less and less distinguishable from Anarchism. The old saying of Oxenstiern comes again to mind in contemplating the procedure of the statesmen of Europe, who are not able to devise or suggest any method of lightening the burdens of the people, but, on the contrary, show their statesmanship by accumulating new exactions upon industry.

New York Herald, Nov. 23.—One of the most important conflicts in German history was inaugurated yesterday when Emperor William opened the session of the Reichstag and announced that the new Military Bill would be introduced. Instead of the gradual disarmament in Europe which statesmen had hoped for, Germany is about to make the country more of an armed camp than ever, and lay heavier burdens on an already overtaxed people. The truth of the matter is that the German Empire is between two fires. France is never forgetful of her lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. Russia is ready to march on the first occasion to the Dardanelles. The armies of both countries are larger than that of Germany. If the latter should increase her effective force, her rivals may delay hostilities. If she hesitates to do so, Russia's opportunity is at hand. In either case the safety valve of Europe is loaded almost to the bursting point. Little incidents are sometimes significant of important policies. In addressing the Reichstag the Emperor wore his military uniform, and did not remove his helmet. It was a military ruler talking to his abject servants, the representatives of the German people. Will they be always so abject?

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

THE VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

Courrier des Etats-Unis (New York), Nov. 20.—The Chamber of Deputies has just given the Loubet Ministry a vote of confidence. Contrary to the prognostications of the news-mongers, the Ministerial crisis is adjourned, if not indefinitely postponed. The majority of 329 votes against 228, by which the Chamber has supported M. Loubet against his adversaries is, it is said, a personal homage paid to the President of the Council, whose integrity and honesty are proverbial. Nevertheless it will require something more than a vote of the Chamber of Deputies to reassure France, so greatly alarmed by the explosion in the Rue des Bons-Enfants. In debate during last week the President of the Council complained of not being allowed sufficient power to repress the Anarchist outrages. That is the excuse of all weak Governments. It may be that there is something lacking in the power granted to the Ministry. But the power was enough, and more than enough, if the Ministry had been willing to repress three-fourths of the scandals which have arisen since the 15th of August, when the strikes began at Carmaux, which ended finally in the last explosion. If the strike at Carmaux became, by its course, by its duration, by its consequences, one of the gravest and saddest episodes in the history of late years, if the agitators found the greatest facilities for practising their detestable trade, if they have been able at leisure to excite the popula-

tion to resistance, who will say that the weakness of the Government counts for nothing in such results? Would the horrible explosion in the Rue des Bons-Enfants have occurred, if authority, doing its duty, had protected the liberty of work, had prevented the strike at Carmaux from taking, at its very beginning, the tone, the conduct, the vehemence, and the animosity of a sort of a civil war? These are the questions which are asked in France, where it is hoped that the vote of confidence will encourage the President of the Council to show more firmness and energy in defense of the public interests against the Anarchists and revolutionary Socialists, who, to judge from recent experience, are equally dangerous to society.

PANAMA IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Courrier des Etats-Unis (New York), Nov. 22.—A great debate took place yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies on the question of the Panama Canal. The discussion, we admit with regret, was not with a view to facilitate the renewal of the works, and thus save so far as may be possible, the interests of thousands of French people ruined by the disbanding of the De Lesseps company. No, the interest of the community disappeared, as often before, in the interest of politics, or rather for the satisfaction of the meanest grudges. They washed dirty linen, and, unfortunately, not in the family, but in the presence of the entire planet. This morning, in the five parts of the world, wherever a newspaper is published or the telegraph penetrates, it will be known that the gravest accusations have been made against certain members of a French Assembly; it will be known besides that these accusations appeared sufficiently reasonable to induce this Assembly to order unanimously a Parliamentary inquiry; it will be known finally that, by a singular irony of fortune, the least estimable men of the Chamber, the Boulangist Deputies, have been permitted to act as judges. These political adventurers have never forgiven the Republic and the Republicans for having defeated their attempt against the State, by crushing Boulanger and Boulangism: they avenge themselves to-day in their fashion, by striving to cover with mud those who govern France. There will be read to-day the telegraphic summary of the so-called requisition made in the tribune by M. Delahaye, a monarchist of the Department of Indre et Loire, who became a Boulangist candidate in 1889. There will be read also the diatribe of another Deputy of the same stripe, M. Argeliès of the Department of Seine et Oise. There are two series of scandalous accusations, such as are found every day in the *Intransigeant* of M. Rochefort, in the *Libre Parol* of M. Drumont, and in some other newspapers of which the business is calumny. The authors of these libels are aware that they make themselves so contemptible as to find it quite natural that no one answers their accusations save by contempt. They must have been agreeably surprised by the way in which the words of Delahaye and Argeliès were received. They had not counted on such a windfall. The Chamber, charged by the enemies of the Republic with being backward in making an inquiry about the Panama affair, could have replied that justice has taken hold of the matter. The lawsuit begun against M. de Lesseps and the other directors of the Canal Company is sufficient to give full satisfaction to public opinion; it will throw ample light on the conduct of the enterprise; it will unveil the facts about the corruption alleged by the Boulangists, if such facts exist. The Parliamentary inquiry was then superfluous. Yet, in presence of the scandal caused by the speeches of Delahaye and Argeliès, M. Loubet, President of the Council, M. Floquet, President of the Chamber, and the leader of the majority, have consented to demand this inquiry. "The Government has nothing to hide," said M. Loubet, amid the applause of the entire Chamber. It has been decided that a Commission of thirty-three Deputies shall be chosen to proceed

with this Parliamentary wash. Ordinarily the Committees of the Chamber are composed of eleven members only. It requires a matter of exceptional importance to have recourse to what is called a great committee. We have no doubt that the Parliamentary inquiry will end in smoke, and that nothing will be proved against the integrity of the representatives of France. However this may be, one thing is certain, that the Panama Canal has been killed stone dead by the inquiry, and with the Canal has disappeared the savings of five hundred thousand French people.

THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

London Standard, Nov. 9.—In Italy, Signor Giolitti and his colleagues have done surprisingly well. Their nominal supporters already number about 325 in a Chamber containing only 508 representatives; and in most cases in which a *ballottaggio*, or second trial of strength, will be required, their supporters have good prospect of carrying the day. One of the most striking and satisfactory features of the electoral struggle is the sorry figure cut by the few prominent Republican Deputies. Signor Imbriani, the best known of the group, has been defeated; and Signori Maffi, Ferrarini, Canziani, Turchi, and Pantano are among the rejected candidates. This is a most important and significant fact; for, besides posing as Republicans, these politicians are likewise, for the most part, opponents of the Triple Alliance, and aim at nothing less than completely upsetting the foreign policy of the Crown and the Legislature. Their defeat will be a distinct disappointment and discouragement to the Francophiles of Italy, and will to that extent satisfy and console the partisans of a European peace. With the example fresh in our recollection of the majority that Signor Crispi was said to have secured at the previous general election, and the Parliamentary defeat that shortly overtook him, it would be dangerous to assume that Signor Giolitti's following will prove to be a sound and trustworthy one. It is in his favor that Signor Crispi's powerful personality is an exasperating rather than a sympathetic one, while the present Prime Minister has a suaver address and a more urbane mode of oratory. It is certain that, if only granted a free hand, and accorded cordial support, he is more likely than any other statesman in Italy to place its finances on a safe footing; while there is no reason to suppose that he will not present to the Vatican a demeanor at once as firm and as moderate as that of any of his predecessors.

THE DRINK QUESTION.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY AS A FACTOR.

Springfield Republican (Ind.-Dem.), Nov. 22.—The official returns of the Prohibitionist vote for President in 42 of the 60 counties in New York State show a total of 23,107. Comparison with the returns of four years ago indicates that the Prohibitionists have improved on their vote of 30,231 for Fisk. There has been also an increase in the Prohibitionist vote cast for President in Pennsylvania, Bidwell receiving 21,529, or 4,383 more than Fisk did. So, too, in Indiana, where the vote for Governor this year was about 3,000 in excess of the figures of 1888. The Prohibitionists are likely to extract much comfort from these gains, which seem planted on a solid basis, however small they may be.

UNFRIENDLY VIEWS.

Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.), Nov. 19.—It is easy to see that, accepting the figures of the Prohibition vote as accurate, they do not show that the Prohibitionists held the balance of power this year in the Northern States. Even in Illinois Mr. Harrison would have been obliged to get the solid Prohibition vote in

order to carry the State, and this would not have been possible without making concessions that would certainly have estranged other voters. It is suggested that if the Republicans are going to try to win in 1896 they had better adopt the Prohibition platform. As the Republican party is now sadly in need of a new set of principles more acceptable to the people than those embodied in the term "McKinleyism," it is no doubt ready to receive proposals. It is not very likely, however, that the overtures of the Prohibitionists for a fusion will be entertained. The Republicans would like to capture the votes of the Prohibitionists, but the price asked is more than they can afford to pay.

Troy Press (Dem.), Nov. 19.—The Prohibition party was more of a political potentiality in 1884 than at any other time in its history. Then it was powerful enough to contribute none the less decisively if indirectly to the defeat of Blaine for President. Under the leadership of St. John and the inspiration of a moral issue, the party compelled the attention of the newspapers and speakers of the other parties. It was a force to be reckoned with. The failure of Fisk in 1888 to hold the balance of power in New York, or equal the Prohibition vote of the previous year, was a cruel disappointment. Five years ago the Prohibitionists reached their high water mark in this State, and they have not recovered it. On the showing in the Presidential tabulation, they have not gained thirteen thousand votes in the great Empire State in eight years. They have been overshadowed and outnumbered this year in the country by the Populist party, a mere baby in years.

Chicago Evening Journal (Rep.), Nov. 19.—Local Prohibitionists called upon Senator Peffer, of Kansas, yesterday to learn his views regarding a combination of the Populist and Prohibition parties. It is not known just how the long-bearded Kansan stands in the matter, and it is not of great importance, anyhow, for he is not the party; but it may be said that an alliance of Prohibitionists and Populists would finish them both in short order. The fusion of different minor parties into one organized body has never been successful, and never will be. Each hobby-rider thinks his should be the dominant plank in the new platform, and disintegration with disgrace is sure to follow. There is no collection of political shreds and patches which will make a whole garment. There is no natural connection between the Populists and Prohibitionists, and the introduction of the liquor question into the new party's consideration of policy is not likely to be consummated. The dreamers must come to political grief separately, not in one body of variegated principles.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND PROHIBITION.

A RATHER EARNEST PROTEST.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer (Rep.), Nov. 16.—The delusion has burnt itself out; the Republican party has found out that it has been handicapped, not helped, by trying to conciliate the third party Prohibitionists; it has lost an immense German Republican vote in the great cities of the East and the West, and in the rural counties of Iowa and Kansas. The practical effect of third party Prohibition has been to weaken the only great party that has ever tried to legislate against the evils of the liquor traffic and to place in power the Democratic party that never hesitates to hand the saloon party a blank sheet of paper and a pencil and invite the liquor traffic and its saloon agent to draft a satisfactory statute. Prohibition in 1884 proved itself a political fraud. It defeated Mr. Blaine for the Presidency. It employed all its efforts in States where its efforts would hurt the Republican party, and it purposely abstained from efforts in other States lest it should hurt the Democratic party. That is, its object was to turn the Government over to the Democratic party,

and it did it. Third party Prohibition is a political fraud and a moral fraud, and it is dying slowly of inanition everywhere. Every active and progressive State repudiates it. As a policy it is beaten; no progressive State will longer have it, and it will be confined to the limping, decaying, provincial or stagnant States which have adopted it. It is the policy of cant, fanaticism, and moral weakness; it is the policy of sham, humbug, and hypocrisy, of charlatanry in government, of fraud in politics as in 1884, of industrial lethargy and commercial and moral decay. It is in error as to the whole function of government and the whole basis of moral advancement.

RESULTS OF PROHIBITION.

Montreal Witness, Nov. 17.—Kansas, with Prohibition and 100,000 more people than Texas, has but one penitentiary and 996 prisoners. Texas, with saloons and 100,000 less people than Kansas, has two penitentiaries and 3,000 convicts. The bank managers of Maine have just reported that of the 661,000 people of that State, 146,666 have \$50,278,452 deposited in the savings banks, so that Prohibition cannot have ruined business. A glance at Local Option in operation in Illinois shows that the Prohibition town of Pullman, with a population of 11,000, gets along admirably with a police force of but two constables in all. The *Dakota Farmer* says: "Notwithstanding the efforts of the liquor-dealers to the contrary, drunkenness has been almost wiped out—many a former moderate drinker has quit the habit, and, above all, a host of young men have started on a sober and industrious career, under three years' influence of Prohibition. The drink bill of the two Dakotas dropped off 70 per cent. the very first year, and has been growing materially less ever since, and no one has been made the poorer thereby but the saloon-keepers, brewers, and distillers."

KANSAS.

New York Voice (Proh.), Nov. 24.—The liquor-dealers have been pulling the wires in Kansas. The proposition for a Constitutional Convention was one they had hopes of carrying in the recent election. They have been defeated in this, but the report is now issued that the Governor-elect, Lewelling, elected by the People's party, is an opponent of the law, and will not secure its enforcement. The Governor has power, under the statutes, to appoint a Board of Police Commissioners to the number of three for any first-class city, who are provided with authority to enforce the law if the local officials are derelict. But the Governor may refrain from appointing them if he so wishes, and in this way the return of the saloon is made easy. The reported intention of the Governor-elect not to appoint any Commissioners is resulting already, it is said, in the return of many saloons on the street-corners of the large cities. If this is true it is a sad commentary on the claims of the People's party that, while silent in their platform, they will settle this question right when they come into power. Kansas is the first State in which that party achieved power, and if they leave that State worse than they found it, they will have perpetrated a grosser outrage than either of the two old parties. We sincerely trust that the reports are of a piece with the other lying done by the press about the People's party, but the friends of Prohibition cannot be too jealously watchful there as well as in Iowa.

RELIGIOUS.

THE CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOPS.

New York Voice, Nov. 24.—The conference of Archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church, held in this city last week, was one of importance to all Americans. The *Tribune* says of it: "It is plain to all now that no more important affair has taken place in the history of the Church in America than this conference." The subject of special interest was the relation

of the Church to the public schools. There is a well-defined division on this subject, Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland heading one side, and Archbishop Corrigan the other. The former have again triumphed, and the resolutions adopted by the conference are by plain implication a declaration in favor of allowing Catholic children to attend the public schools where expediency seems to demand it. The following are the resolutions:

FIRST—RESOLVED, To promote the erection of Catholic schools, so that there may be accommodation in them, if possible, for all our Catholic children, according to the decrees of the third Plenary Council of Baltimore and the decision of the Holy See.

SECOND—RESOLVED, That as to children who at present do not attend Catholic schools, we direct, in addition, that provision be made for Sunday-schools, and, also, by instruction, on some other day or days of the week, and by urging parents to teach their children the Christian doctrine at their homes.

Sunday and week-day schools should be under the direct supervision of the clergy, aided by the intelligent lay teachers, and, when possible, by the members of religious-teaching orders.

The important point here is the same as that we pointed out several months ago in the Papal decree "tolerating" the Faribault and Stillwater compromise; namely, that it is an admission that secular education and religious education may be divorced, and each carried on separately, one by the common schools and the other by the Church schools. This admission is exceedingly important as we look at it, and indicates that the liberalizing process in the Roman Catholic Church, under the present Pope, is still making headway against all opposition from within; and among other things that it seems to have developed on American soil is an unwonted freedom of speech and of pen even in the criticism of ecclesiastical superiors. In other words, America is Americanizing the Roman Catholic Church much more rapidly than the Church is Romanizing America; which fact is greatly to the advantage both of America and of the Church.

THE SALVATIONISTS.

New York Sun, Nov. 23.—The Congress of the Salvation Army is a very impressive gathering. Though in numbers it is not so great as the Christian Endeavor Convention, which lately attracted so much attention here, it is even more striking and significant. The Christian Endeavorers are the militia of the army of the Lord. By comparison, the Salvationists are the regularly enlisted soldiers, always engaged in warfare against the devil and his works. Of the existence of the devil they have no doubt. He is not to them merely a poetic personification of abstract evil and all the forces of wickedness, but an actual being with a definite form, who moves about to destroy the souls of men. "We believe in a personal devil," said Mrs. Booth at the meeting at Carnegie Hall on Monday evening. "We believe in him because we have seen him." They believe that the devil is the author and embodiment of sin, and not simply the figure of speech which he is in the minds of so large a part of modern theologians and modern Christians. They believe that he has his abode in hell, and that thence he sallies forth at the head of his diabolical legions to drag the souls of men down into the bottomless pit. They believe, also, that salvation is real, that heaven is a place and not merely a state. They believe that their God has His awful throne and that numberless angels gather about Him in unceasing adoration and with pure and perfect delight. They believe in the golden streets, in the gates of jasper, in the harps, and the trump of the last day of judgment. They do not try to explain away all these as images created by the imagination, as concrete expressions of abstract truths incomprehensible by the simple ones of humanity. They accept them as facts and as actualities. Heaven and hell are as real to them as the earth which they see with their natural eyes, and to them this mortal life as compared with the everlasting life to come is of no importance except as the threshold of the other. Hence the Salvationists are banded together for no other purpose than to fight

the devil. For his victims they have only pity; for the devil himself only bitter hatred. During the year past the soldiers of the Salvation Army, according to the statistics of Commander Booth, have captured from the devil more than 32,000 souls. They have sent no one of his victims to an earthly prison, for they do not regard themselves as auxiliaries of the police, acting as a society for the prevention of crime by directing against it human penalties. The penalties with which they alarm the sinner are the everlasting torments of hell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THANKSGIVING.

New York Journal of Commerce, Nov. 23.—This is one of the most significant words in human speech. A thank offering, whether from the lips or the open hand, is always a graceful service. No matter how rude the words or how small the gift, the tribute, if genuine, is sure of a gracious acceptance. In the bestowment of alms the giver is a benefactor and the receiver is under a sense of obligation; but in the outflow of gratitude, however expressed, the one gives only that which he owes, the other receives no more than his due. In acts of charity he is most blessed who opens the fountain, but in thanksgiving who shall say which has the higher bliss, the one who lights the censor or he who rejoices in the fragrance of the offered incense? And this is a sacrifice that is always timely; it has all seasons for its own; the smoke from its altars is a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, and each alike is a joy to the watching eye. When the heart is aglow the mouth never tires of the service, and the ear is never weary of the song. It is not foreign in any land, nor wholly a stranger in any human breast. It is the same voice to all this day. "Be ye thankful," is the admonition to every ear. There is no one listening who has not received some blessing. In fact, there is not a cup which is not full to-day if the eye was not too dim to note its contents. Some have their vision so dazzled with the glittering baubles they seek that they count not the real good they have, and others have missed the sight because of brimming tears. Look again, thoughtless one! The patient hand that has filled the cup is waiting to take the thank offering which is due. Look more closely, thou mourner with the falling tears! It was a real blessing which came to thee in the shape of a heavy burden, a bitter disappointment, a sad bereavement, and the loving Father is waiting on thee just now for the offered incense! Those who can be jubilant should ring out the golden bells. Those who must sing in a minor key should not let the song die out in a wail. The Giver of all Good is waiting on His children to-day for a festival strain. And let none forget the widow and the orphan, and the destitute, for the open hand must go with the thankful heart. They who divide the feast with the poor bring the richest flavor to their own repast. It is not a day for sorrow or grief. The eyes and the heart should be turned with gratitude to the brooding heavens, and an answer of acceptance and peace will descend on such Thanksgiving.

TELEGRAPHS AND RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

Romyn Hitchcock in the New York Engineering News, Nov. 17.—Formerly we heard a great deal about the superstitions of the Chinese, which were supposed to be inimical to everything foreign. There is in truth a strange mixture of superstition and sound sense in the Chinese character. "Fung shui" is still a powerful influence in the land. The people were very much disturbed by the first telegraph poles; but inasmuch as the Government wanted the telegraph, the popular opposition was overcome—sometimes, it is true, only after a struggle—and there are now 17,000 miles of wire crossing the country from its most remote boundaries. Over \$6,000,000 has been expended on these lines.

But it was no small matter to reconcile the people to the poles, which the geomancers declared would disturb the powers of the air and bring calamity upon the country. In Hunan, for example, 10,000 persons came together and burned over 2,000 poles as an intimation of the feeling in that province. The Government discreetly abandoned the enterprise there and Hunan is one of the two or three provinces which are still without telegraphic communication. Hunan is the strongest anti-foreign province of China, and was the original source of much of the trouble which was experienced by foreigners in the interior last year. Whether the opposition to the telegraph in Hunan was inspired by superstitious fear of the consequences, or by the ruling gentry, who hate foreign innovations of any kind, is perhaps uncertain. The wonderful development of the telegraphic service shows, however, that the officials are quite able to carry out an enterprise in spite of popular superstitions; and in the case of railways, they even go so far as to remove family graves, which is doubtless the most serious cause of offense to popular prejudices imaginable. At Tientsin there is a telegraph school where operators are trained and educated. Chinese characters, of which there are about 10,000 in use for business purposes, are transmitted by numbers according to the Morse system. But a far better system is that of Mr. C. Paulsen, who has prepared a code in which each character is represented by an English word, and it is this system which will doubtless be adopted in future. The operators are divided into several classes, the lowest grade receiving 10 taels a month, and the others 14, 24, and 45 taels respectively. A tael being worth about \$1.27 gold, the pay is liberal enough. As a whole the telegraph system is profitable. The Government owns some lines which are not paying expenses; but those which are doing the best and most profitable business have become private lines, in accordance with the policy of the Government. The first railway in China was opened in 1876. This was the Shanghai-Woosung road, about 10 miles in length. It continued to run for about a year, when it passed out of existence. The old roadbed can be seen about Shanghai still, doubtless because the Chinese could not very well carry it away, as they did everything else. The circumstances were peculiar. The foreigners in China thought that if they could get a railway in actual operation the Chinese would be quick to recognize its advantages and that opposition to further extension of such lines would cease. So they secured the right of way ostensibly for a carriage road, and had it all graded and the rails actually laid before the Chinese realized what was going on. It was a purely experimental road, with a gauge of 2½ feet and an engine of nine tons, only adapted for passenger traffic. It encountered no opposition from the people, who patronized it from the first, and it earned \$1,000 over operating expenses during the second month of its existence. But the Chinese officials were disposed to resent the means adopted by the British promoters of the road to establish it without Government sanction. It happened just at that time that the British Minister, Sir Thomas Wade, was anxious to get some additional ports up the Yangtse River opened to British trade. The Chinese did not care to open the ports, but they very much wanted the railway. So they said, we will open the ports if you will let us buy the railway, and the bargain was accordingly made. The road was purchased by the Chinese Government for 285,000 taels, and the transfer was made in October, 1877. It was then doing a profitable business. But immediately it was torn up, the engine and cars were taken to pieces and the whole plant sent off to Formosa to get it out of the way. Thus did the Chinese resent the imposition played upon them by the foreigners, at a cost of considerably over a quarter of a million dollars. In a similar manner did they also resent the attempt of the British to introduce opium in defiance of the laws of the country, when the Commissioner Lin, at

Canton, destroyed \$15,000,000 worth of that drug. The destruction of the railway was not caused by popular opposition to it, for ten years later another road was opened by the China Railway Company, a purely Chinese organization. This is now the only line in operation in China, but more than 1,000 miles of railway are projected and have received imperial sanction. The Tientsin, Tongku & Kaiping line, opened in 1888, is a part of a much longer system, which is being pressed to completion as rapidly as the available funds will permit.

THE COMET.

SCIENTIFIC AND HUMOROUS ASPECTS.

New York World, Nov. 20.—Is Biela's comet on time? If it isn't there may be trouble a week from to-night. The earth might become a wild-cat comet itself. Then strange events would happen. Other cheerful possibilities are the smashing of the earth to flinders and the scalding to death of its inhabitants. We may escape with the larceny of our moon.

Nov. 21.—A devil in the sky. Biela's comet is all of that, and may raise trouble. How near will it come to earth, or will it miss us? Already astronomers disagree as to its path and identity. What would happen if the mysterious wandering tramp of the universe should get within reach of this mundane sphere?

Nov. 22.—Comet, where at? Wise astronomers in doubt about the celestial tramp. Some say that it is coming, others that it is receding. And all observe that it may not be Biela's wanderer. They guess that if the comet's tail swings near our moon there may be a deluge that will make oceans out of dry lands. But as the comet has no tail the astronomers generally agree that the thing itself will not even dent the earth if it strikes and we will feel it no more than if it were the passing of a zephyr or the dropping of a rose.

New York Morning Advertiser, Nov. 21.—The horse reporter of the *World* has evidently escaped from his stall and is browsing in the fence corners of astronomy. Like all men who go into a new field and attempt to compete with thoroughbreds, the horse reporter is distanced. The *World* published yesterday a particularly silly story about the comet that is now speeding toward the earth. Instead of reasoning from the standpoint of modern science, and governing himself by ordinary common sense, the horse reporter insulted the intelligence of his readers by publishing the views of astronomers of the Middle Ages and conveying the impression that this planet of ours is in imminent danger of collision with a vast, gaseous body wandering in space, and that the result of such a meeting must be the alternate freezing and scorching of the earth and its inhabitants. Of course this is all nonsense. The horse reporter ought to be bridled and bit and not permitted to talk about an important scientific event of which he knows nothing.

THE DESCENDANT OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS IN WANT.—We find in the Madrid journals of the 28th of October the following: Only to-day was it known why Christopher Columbus, Duke of Veragua, the descendant and representative of the great navigator, was not present at the commemorative festivities at Huelva. The Duke, who was considered a very rich man, was some months ago ruined by a financial crash. His creditors have pushed him into bankruptcy, and a few months before the Columbian anniversary the personal property of the last descendant of the immortal discoverer was sold at auction. The Duke of Veragua, thinking that he would not cut a good figure, preferred not to take part in the official solemnities in honor of his ancestor. He retired to a small village where he endures his poverty with true Castilian pride. He is fifty years old. Three years ago he was Minister of Religion in the Liberal Sagasta Ministry. He has expended a considerable amount in attempts to improve agriculture in Spain.—*Rome Diritto.*

Index to Periodical Literature.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

- Isabel, Lady Henry Somerset. Frances E. Willard. *Godey's Mag.*, Dec., 234 pp. With Portrait.
- Wilson (The Late Sir Daniel). George Stewart. *Dominion Illus. Monthly*, Montreal, Nov., 4 pp. Sketch of the late President of the Toronto University.
- Wright (George Frederick), Sketch of. *Pop. Sc.*, Dec., 6 pp. With Portrait.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

- Books and Their Makers. The Rev. D. S. Schaff, D.D. *Hom. Rev.*, Dec., 4 pp.
- Brabazon Waring. Complete Novel. Julian Hawthorne. *Godey's Mag.*, Dec., 61 pp. Illus.
- Columbus, The Character of. Thomas R. Bacon. *Yale Rev.*, Nov., 13 pp. The character of Columbus as set forth in the recent works of Justin Winsor and John Fiske.
- Comédie Française (the), The Green-Room of. Frederick Hawkins. *English Illus. Mag.*, Nov., 10 pp. Illus. Historical and descriptive.
- Ethical (The) and the Etymological. Prof. T. W. Hunt, Ph.D., Litt.D. *Hom. Rev.*, Dec., 5 pp. The relation of language and morals.
- French Printer (An Old). H. C. Macdowall. *Macmillan's*, London, Nov., 5 pp. On Robert Estienne.
- Hardy (Thomas), The Novels of. *Sewanee Rev.*, Nov., 24 pp. A favorable estimate of Mr. Hardy's work.
- Madonnas (Noted). E. C. Martin. *Demorest's Mag.*, Dec., 4 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Memory, The Education of. *Sewanee Rev.*, Nov., 12 pp.
- New York as a Literary Centre. Douglas Sladen. *English Illus. Mag.*, Nov., 8 pp. With Portraits.
- Paine (Thomas), Mr. Conway's Life of. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Nov., 14 pp. Review of *The Life of Thomas Paine: with a History of His Literary, Political, and Religious Career in America, France, and England*. By Moncure D. Conway.
- Rousseau's Theory of Education. A. E. Street. *Macmillan's*, London, Nov., 8 pp.
- Spanish Fiction (Modern). *Sewanee Rev.*, Nov., 11 pp.
- Tennyson. I. Edmund Gosse. II. Herbert Paul, M.P. *New Rev.*, London, Nov., 20 pp.
- Tennyson (Lord). John Reade. *Dominion Illus. Monthly*, Montreal, Nov., 10 pp.
- Tennyson. *Blackwood's*, London, Nov., 19 pp.
- University (The New) for London. J. Spencer Hill. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Nov., 9 pp.
- University Extension College (The First), in Reading, England. Walter Palmer. *University Extension*, Nov., 7 pp. Descriptive of the work, etc.
- Women (Our Young), The Symmetrical Development of. C. E. Brewster. *Pop. Sc.*, Dec., 6 pp. Deals with their moral development; and combats the idea that young girls should be kept in ignorance of the evils that threaten them.

POLITICAL.

- Constitutional Revision. The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G. *National Rev.*, London, Nov., 12 pp. On the English political outlook.
- Elections (The Recent): Lessons Derived from Them. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Nov., 8 pp. Refers to the recent elections in England.
- Elections (Old). Lord Brabourne. *Blackwood's*, Edinburgh, Nov., 16 pp.
- England and Ireland, The Financial Relation of. W. J. O'N. Daunt. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Nov., 10 pp.
- Ethics as a Political Science. Arthur T. Hadley. *Yale Rev.*, Nov., 14 pp.
- Free Trade a Variable Expedient. Frederick Greenwood. *National Rev.*, London, Nov., 17 pp.
- Immigration (Alien). Col. Howard Vincent, C.B., M.P. *New Rev.*, London, Nov., 13 pp. Bears upon the immigration of destitute aliens.
- Ireland, The New Departure in: Success or Failure? 1. Justin McCarthy, M.P. II. T. W. Russell, M.P. *New Rev.*, London, Nov., 16 pp. A discussion of Mr. Morley's policy.
- Presidential Election (The) in the United States. Albert Bushnell Hart. *New Rev.*, London, Nov., 12 pp.

RELIGIOUS.

- Carey, Forerunners of.—II. A. J. Gordon, D.D. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, Dec., 5 pp.
- China, Our Mission in. *Sewanee Rev.*, Nov., 15 pp. Points out lines of Church work in China.
- Demoniacal Possession, Modern Instances of. Prof. E. P. Evans. *Pop. Sc.*, Dec., 10 pp. The attitude of the Roman Catholic Church towards belief in demoniacal possession.
- Egypt, The American Mission in. The Rev. D. L. Leonard. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, Dec., 9 pp.
- Hell, An Historical Study of. Part III. Christian Doctrines. W. W. McLane, Ph.D., D.D. *Hom. Rev.*, Dec., 9 pp.
- Idolatry in Israel. The Rev. J. T. Wright, Ph.D. *Hom. Rev.*, Dec., 5 pp. Sermon preached at Prohibition Park.
- India, the Educated Classes of, The Attitude of, toward Christianity. The Rev. J. E. Robinson. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, Dec., 534 pp.
- Jesuits (the), The General Chapter of. *National Rev.*, London, Nov., 9 pp.
- Jews (the), The Gospel Among. M. A. B. Howard. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, Dec., 234 pp.
- Leyden (Pastor), The Story of. William Elliot Griffis, D.D. *Hom. Rev.*, Dec., 334 pp. Some characteristics of Pastor John Robinson.
- Morality, The Sanctions of, in Their Relation to Religious Life. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Nov., 14 pp. The writer argues that the "Sanctions" of morality are not supernatural; that morality must be founded on an impregnable basis, and not on changing and decaying creeds.
- Moslem Women, The Status of, According to the Teaching of the Qur'an. The Rev. E. M. Wherry, D.D. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, Dec., 834 pp.
- New Testament (The). Prof. W. Milligan, D.D. *Hom. Rev.*, Dec., 4 pp. Exegesis of Heb. ix. 16, 17.
- Renan and Christianity. Richard Holt Hutton. *National Rev.*, London, Nov., 9 pp.
- Retribution (Future), How Far Should Appeals to Fear of, Enter Into Preaching? Bishop H. W. Warren. *Hom. Rev.*, Dec., 4 pp.
- Schools, The Place of, in Mission Work. F. D. Phinney. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, Dec., 4 pp. Urges the necessity of schools.

Spirituality, an Element in True Exegesis. The Rev. J. M. Campbell. *Hom. Rev.*, Dec., 6 pp. Spirituality an essential requisite in the discernment of spiritual truth.

Theodore of Canterbury. *Sewanee Rev.*, Nov., 1334 pp. An historical paper bearing upon the place that belongs to S. Theodore in founding the Church of England.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- Cannibalism (Prehistoric) in America. The Rev. A. N. Somers. *Pop. Sc.*, Dec., 4 pp.
- Cholera, Protective Inoculation for. S. T. Armstrong, M.D., Ph.D. *Pop. Sc.*, Dec., 5 pp.
- Chorea, A Case of, Associated with Mitral Insufficiency, Successfully Treated with Digitalis. Jeff. C. Davis, M.D. *Southern Med. Record*, Nov., 5 pp.
- Cocaine, The Uses and Abuses of, with Reference to Mucous Membranes, Especially. A. G. Hobbs, M.D. *Southern Med. Record*, Nov., 9 pp.
- Deafness, and the Care of the Ears. Abram Mills Fanning, M.D. *Pop. Sc.*, Dec., 6 pp.
- Dentistry (Modern). C. L. Hildreth, D.D.S. *Demorest's Mag.*, Dec., 5 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Dreams, The Study of. Frederick Greenwood. *New Rev.*, London, Nov., 15 pp.
- Glacial Discoveries (Recent), in England. *Pop. Sc.*, Dec., 4 pp. With Map. Descriptive of the map prepared for Prof. Wright's work on Man and the Glacial Period.
- Individualism. William Schooling. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Nov., 7 pp. The nature and development of individuality.
- Magic, From, to Chemistry and Physics. XVIII. New Chapters in the Warfare of Science. A. D. White, L.L.D. L.H.D. *Pop. Sc.*, Dec., 15 pp.
- Nickel and Its Uses. J. T. Donald, M.A. *Pop. Sc.*, Dec., 534 pp.
- Paralysis (Pseudo-Hypertrophic), A Case of, with Peculiar Movements of the Upper Extremities. E. C. Spitzka, M.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, Nov., 4 pp. Illus.
- Petrie Papyri (The). Prof. Mahaffy. *New Rev.*, London, Nov., 13 pp. Descriptive of the papyri discovered by Mr. Petrie.
- Renal Disease, The Frequency of, Among the Insane. E. D. Bondurant, M.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, Nov., 18 pp.
- Sexual Hypochondriasis and Perversion of the Generic Instinct. Irving C. Rosse, A.M., M.D., F.R.G.S. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, Nov., 17 pp.
- Snails (Land), Protective Devices and Coloration of. Henry A. Pillsbury. *Pop. Sc.*, Dec., 6 pp. Illus.
- Syringomyelia, A Case of. W. C. Krauss, M.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, Nov., 10 pp.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

- Anarchy, The Relation of, to Civil Liberty. Prof. Jacob Cooper, D.D., D.C.L. *Hom. Rev.*, Dec., 6 pp.
- Chartism, Curiosities of. *London Society*, Nov., 8 pp.
- Chinese and Mediæval Gilds. Frederick Wells Williams. *Yale Rev.*, Nov., 16 pp. Descriptive and Historical.
- Economics: VI. Part II. Consumption. Edward T. Devine. *University Extension*, Nov., 7 pp.
- Economists (Modern), Fallacies of. Arthur Kitson. *Pop. Sc.*, Dec., 15 pp.
- Farm-Unrest in New England. Clarence Deming. *Yale Rev.*, Nov., 10 pp. The conditions causing farm-decadence in New England.
- Indian Problem (The), from An Indian's Standpoint. The Rev. H. H. Emmett. *Hom. Rev.*, Dec., 334 pp.
- Lepers (the Outcast Siberian), How I Found. An Interview with Miss Kate Marsden. *English Illus. Mag.*, Nov., 3 pp.
- Parisian Street Urchin (The). Mary Negreponte. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Nov., 31 pp.
- Value, The Ultimate Standard of. J. B. Clark. *Yale Rev.*, Nov., 17 pp. The author sums up his consideration of the subject with these words: The value of a thing is the measure of the effective service that it renders to society as a whole.
- Women, A New Union for. H. Morgan Browne. *Westminster Rev.*, London, Nov., 71 pp. A proposition to establish a Union among women for the bettering of woman's position politically and socially.

UNCLASSIFIED.

- Bentinck (Lord George) on the Turf. *Blackwood's*, Edinburgh, Nov., 20 pp.
- Burton (Sir Richard): An Explanation and a Defence. Lady Burton. *New Rev.*, London, Nov., 17 pp.
- Clothes. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P. *Blackwood's*, Edinburgh, Nov., 13 pp.
- Cries (The) of London. George Augustus Sala. *English Illus. Mag.*, Nov., 11 pp. Illus. Descriptive of street cries.
- Eels, A Gossip About. Thomas Southwell. *Longman's*, London, Nov., 14 pp.
- Foudroyants (The Two). *Macmillan's*, London, Nov., 10 pp.
- London After the Great Fire. C. Creighton. *Blackwood's*, Edinburgh, Nov., 12 pp.
- London Fog: A Scheme to Abolish It. B. H. Thwaite, C.E. *National Rev.*, London, Nov., 8 pp.
- Moret-Sur-Loing in Summer. Eleanor E. Greatorex. *Godey's Mag.*, Dec., 634 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Mustard-Seed, On a Grain of. Joseph Hatton. *English Illus. Mag.*, Nov., 9 pp. Illus. The manufacture of mustard.
- New Zealand, Reminiscences of, during the Maori War of 1860. Louisa M. Rawson-Walker. *London Society*, Nov., 11 pp.
- Otter-Hunting. W. C. A. Blew. *English Illus. Mag.*, Nov., 6 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Piracy (Early) and Colonial Commerce. *Sewanee Rev.*, Nov., 11 pp. Historical.
- Sport and Natural History on the Botletli River, N'Gamiland. H. A. Bryden. *Longman's*, London, Nov., 16 pp.
- Tennyson, The Death of. Rev. Canon Ainger. *Macmillan's*, London, Nov., 5 pp.
- Madagascar and Mauritius. The Hon. Mr. Justice Conde Williams. *National Rev.*, London, Nov., 5 pp.

FRENCH.

POLITICAL.

- Council of State (The) and Projects of Reform. M. Varagnac. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, Sept. 15, pp. 31. Second paper discussing certain proposed administrative reforms in France.
- English Elections (The) and the Fourth Gladstone Ministry. Augustin Filon. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, Sept., 15, pp. 37.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Rain, Artificial. Henry de Varigny. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, Sept. 1, pp. 35. Account of experiments for producing rain in the United States and elsewhere.

Sciences (the). A Chapter in the History of. Transmission of the Chemical Industries of Antiquity to the Middle Ages. M. Berthelot. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, Sept. 1, pp. 17.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

Actors and Actresses of Former Times. Victor du Bled. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, Sept. 1, pp. 49. First paper on the subject, treating of the condition of actors and actresses in France before 1789.

Cholera (The) of 1892 and the Conference at Venice. Jules Rochard. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, Sept. 1, pp. 32. Account of the cholera in France this year, and of the doings of the Conference of all the European Powers at Venice in January this year in regard to the disease.

Paris, Drinking-Water in. J. Fleury. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, Sept. 15, pp. 24. Showing the imperative need of a purer and larger supply of drinking-water for Paris, and discussing the advantages and disadvantages of various places mentioned as a source.

UNCLASSIFIED.

Bas-Vivarais (the) Notes on. Eugène Melchior de Vogüé. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, Sept. 15, pp. 18. Youthful recollections of a part of the Department of the Ardèche, about the centre of France.

Kharezm, Journey in. P. Gault. *Rev. des Deux Mondes*, Paris, Sept. 1, pp. 28. Second part of a description of a journey in Kharezm, the name given to the countries in the lower basin of the river Amou, anciently the Oxus.

Massacres of September, The Centenary of. Abbé Sicard. *Correspondant*, Paris, Sept. 10, pp. 20. Account of the horrible massacres of more than 1,300 victims made by the rabble of Paris, instigated by Danton, in September, 1792.

Books of the Week.

AMERICAN.

Animals' Rights Considered in Relation to Social Progress. Henry S. Salt. With a Bibliographical Appendix. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, 75c.

Beautiful Land of Nod. Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Morrill, Higgins, & Co., Chicago. Cloth, \$1.25.

Biblical Scholarship and Inspiration. Professor Llewelyn J. Evans and Henry Preserved Smith. Third Edition, with New Preface and Two Articles on Ordination Vows by Professor Smith. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati. Paper, 50c.

Cashmere Shawls. How They Are Made, and Why the Art Is Lost. Margaret R. King. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati. Paper, 50c.

Charing Cross to St. Paul's. Notes by Justin McCarthy and Vignettes by Joseph Pennell. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$2.

Child of the Ganges. A Tale of the Judson Mission. The Rev. R. N. Barrett. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and Chicago. Cloth, illus., \$1.25.

Coals and Cokes in West Virginia—A Hand-Book on the Coals and Cokes of the Great Kanawha, New River, Flat Top, and Adjacent Coal Districts of West Virginia. William Seymour Edwards. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati. Cloth, \$1.25.

Devil's Gold (The). Oscar F. D. Day. Morrill, Higgins, & Co., Chicago. Paper, 50c.

Digging for Gold. Horatio Alger, Jr. Porter & Coates, Phila. Cloth, illus., \$1.25.

Divine Balustrades, and Other Sermons. Robert S. MacArthur, D.D. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and Chicago. Cloth, illus., \$1.25.

Empire and Papacy in the Middle Ages. An Introduction to the Study of Medieval History, for Use in Schools. Alice D. Greenwood. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$1.25.

Library (The). Andrew Lang. With a Chapter on Modern English Illustrated Books by Austin Dobson. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.

Little Arthur's History of Rome, from the Golden Age to Constantine. Hezekiah Butterworth. T. Y. Crowell & Co. Cloth, illus., \$1.25.

Logic and Mental Philosophy. A Brief Text-Book of. The Rev. Charles Coppins, S. J. Catholic Pub. Society Co. Cloth, \$1.50.

Looking Out on Life. The Rev. F. E. Clark. D. Lothrop Co., Boston. Cloth, New Ed., 75c.

Makers of Venice. Doges, Conquerors, Painters, and Men of Letters. Mrs. Oliphant. Extra Illustrated Edition, with Portrait of Leonardo Loredano. Forty-eight Illustrations by H. R. Holmes and 30 Plates of Palaces, Churches, and Other Buildings in Venice. Macmillan & Co. \$6.

Marcy the Refugee. Harry Castleton. Porter & Coates, Phila. Cloth, illus., \$1.25.

Martyn (Henry), Saint and Scholar. First Modern Missionary to the Mohammedans, 1781-1812. George Smith, C.I.E., LL.D. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and Chicago. Cloth, illus., \$3.

Mastoid Operation (The), Including Its History, Anatomy, and Pathology. Samuel Ellsworth Allen, M. D. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati. Cloth, illus., \$1.25.

New Every Morning. Compiled by Annie H. Rider. D. Lothrop Co., Boston. Holiday Ed., \$1.25.

Prymer (The), or Prayer-Book of the Lay People in the Middle Ages, in English, Dating about 1400 A. D. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Henry Littledale. Longmans, Green, & Co. Cloth, \$2.

Psychology (Physiological), Introduction to. From the German of Dr. Theodor Ziehen. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$1.50.

Rob. Margaret Sidney. D. Lothrop Co., Boston. Cloth, New Ed., \$1.

Sceptics, The Church in Relation to. A Conversational Guide to Evidential Work. The Rev. A. J. Harrison, D.D. Longmans, Green, & Co. Cloth, \$2.

Schism (The) Between the Oriental and Western Churches. With Special Reference to the Condition of the Filioque to the Creed. The Rev. George Broadley Howard, B.A. Longmans, Green, & Co. Cloth, \$1.25.

Shakespeare, Tales from. Boydell Edition. Charles and Mary Lamb. Edited, with an Introduction, by the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A. Porter & Coates, Phila. Cloth, illus., \$2.50.

Smith (Professor Henry Preserved). Response of, to the Charges Presented to the Presbytery of Cincinnati by the Committee of Prosecution. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati. Paper, 50c.

Still Hour (The). The Rev. Austin H. Phelps. D. Lothrop Co., Boston. Holiday Ed., \$1.25.

St. Peter and the First Years of Christianity. From the French of the Abbé Constant Foudard. With an Introduction by Cardinal Gibbons. Longmans, Green, & Co. Cloth, \$2.

Voces Populi. (Reprinted from "Punch.") F. Anstey. Longmans, Green, & Co. Cloth, illus., \$1.75.

Current Events.

Wednesday, November 16.

In the Buffalo election cases, both sides agree to drop civil proceedings; certificates to be given to the Republicans, Quimby and Emerson..... Ivan Petroff, the census-agent who gave false information in the Bering Sea cases, is discharged..... Grand Master-Workman Powderly delivers his annual address before the convention of Knights of Labor in St. Louis..... Congressman Alfred C. Chapin files his resignation with the Secretary of State..... In New York City, the Catholic Archbishops of the United States meet in conference and afterwards hold a reception at the Catholic Club..... Trunk-line railway presidents decide on World's Fair passenger-rates..... The Mayor appoints nine Commissioners of Education, all men..... Edmund Titus, a wealthy retired merchant, commits suicide.

Some of the American delegates to the International Monetary Conference arrive in London..... An exciting debate on the Press Bill occurs in the French Chamber of Deputies..... François, the Anarchist, is remanded in London, for extradition to France..... At Tarragona, Spain, nine convicts are killed while attempting to escape from prison.

Thursday, November 17.

Three hundred mechanics and day-laborers at Homestead leave the strikers and are taken back by the Carnegie Company..... Governor Flower reorganizes the Civil Service Commission of the State of New York, replacing Messrs. Poste and Sleicher by E. Prentiss Bailey, editor of the *Utica Observer*, and William D. McKinstry, of Watertown..... A tornado at Red Bud, Ill., kills two persons, injures many others, and wrecks thirty-five buildings..... Four persons are killed and fifteen injured by a powder explosion in Arkansas..... The Interstate Commerce Commission makes decisions in seven cases involving the long and short clauses of the law..... Adjutant-General Williams presents his report to General Schofield..... A New York syndicate buys the Atlantic Avenue Railroad in Brooklyn..... In New York City, the annual dinner of the New York Jewelers' Association takes place at Delmonico's..... A park policeman is arrested for bringing false charges against a woman whom he annoyed..... The steamer *Philadelphia* arrives from Venezuela with a political refugee on board, having sailed from La Guayra without clearance papers.

In the French Chamber, debate on the Press Bill is continued; Premier Loubet speaks effectively..... The Socialist Congress in Berlin rejects a resolution binding all Socialists to cease work on May Day..... Cholera continues to increase in virulence in St. Petersburg.

Friday, November 18.

H. L. Loucks, of South Dakota, is elected President of the Farmers' Alliance..... More of the Homestead strikers return to work..... The trial of Sylvester Critchlow, the first of the strikers charged with murder, is begun at Pittsburgh..... Captain John G. Bourke, 3d Cavalry, is killed in a court-room at San Antonio, Texas, by a United States deputy marshal..... Destructive tornadoes occur in several States..... In New York City, many business men express their disappointment at the high railroad rates fixed for visitors to the World's Fair.

The French Chamber adopts the Premier's motion to proceed to the consideration of the Press Bill by sections..... The Socialist Congress adopts a resolution of opposition to State Socialism..... The Queen arrives at Windsor Castle from Balmoral..... Frank James, Conservative member of Parliament for Walsall, is unseated for bribery.

Saturday, November 19.

A severe storm extends throughout the country, causing some loss of life and much damage to property..... The Hazel Dell Colliery caves in, injuring several men, one mortally..... Pinkerton men testify at the trial of Critchlow..... The coinage of Columbus souvenir half-dollars is begun at the Philadelphia mint..... The Chicago Great Western Railroad Company proposes to issue \$70,000,000 of new securities.

The Press Bill as amended is passed by the French Chamber of Deputies..... A Deputy and an editor fight a duel, in which the Deputy is wounded in the arm..... A dynamite bomb is exploded in front of the residence of Count Folgosa, president of a committee to receive the King and Queen; the house is considerably damaged..... Hamburg arranges for a jubilee on the 25th inst. in celebration of deliverance from cholera.

Sunday, November 20.]

The annual report of Mr. Rusk, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture is made public..... The Homestead strike is officially declared "off" by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers..... It is said that President-elect Cleveland has requested Edward Murphy, Jr., to retire from the contest for the United States Senatorship, and that Mr. Murphy declined to do so..... In New York City, there is a subway explosion on Fifth Avenue.

Senator Allison arrives in London..... Two steamers go ashore on Long Point, Lake Erie.

Monday, November 21.

Ex-strikers make a rush to get back their old places in the Carnegie mills at Homestead, but many are disappointed..... The annual meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is held in Baltimore..... Henry Root's patent on cable-roads is declared invalid by the Supreme Court..... The temperature falls below zero at many points in the Northwest..... President Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad discusses the latest agreement of the railroad presidents; the president of the New York, Ontario, and Western Railroad, defends the proposed passenger-rate to the World's Fair..... In New York City the Continental Congress of the Salvation Army begins its sessions..... New York astronomers say the comet is going away from the earth, and that it is not Biela's..... Charles Stewart Smith, president of the Chamber of Commerce, writes from Japan on the great interest taken there in the Chicago Exposition.

The French Chamber votes for a Parliamentary inquiry into the affairs of the Panama Canal Company..... News is received that French troops have entered Abomey, the Dahomans having evacuated it..... It is announced that Italy will not withdraw from the Latin Union.

Tuesday, November 22.

In the first case against the railroads and Chicago packers for alleged rate-discrimination in violation of the Interstate Commerce Law the defendants win..... Commodore Folger's report on the work of the Ordnance Bureau is made public, and shows great progress in the manufacture of guns, powder, and armor..... Strikers returning to work at Homestead are required to sign an agreement not to join any labor organization..... Floods in the Northwest cause loss of life and damage to property..... Four men are killed and three fatally injured in a railroad collision near Grand Island, Neb..... The first iron-casting made in America—a kettle made in 1642, at the Saugus Iron Works—is presented to the city of Lynne, Mass..... It is announced that the Illinois Steel Company's steel-rail plant at South Chicago will shut down December 15..... In New York City, the Congress of the Salvation Army holds its second day's session..... Mayor Grant announces that he will make no more appointments.

The International Monetary Conference opens in Berlin..... The German Reichstag is opened; Emperor William delivers his speech from the throne..... The Panama Canal Investigating Committee is chosen by the French Chamber of Deputies..... A judgment in favor of Mrs. Deacon is given in the French Court of Appeals.

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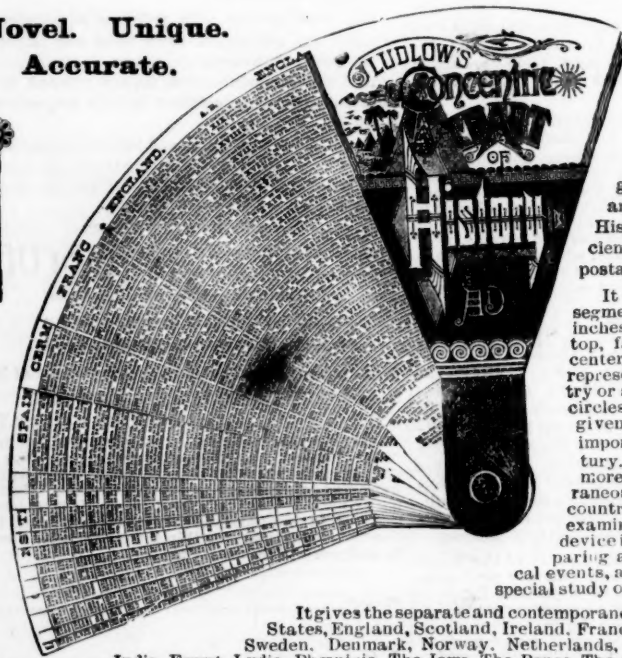
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